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REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF BRITISH INDIA,

TAKEN ON THE

17th February 1881.

VOL. I.

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CHAPTER I.

THE NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION.

The Census of the 17th February 1881 was the first synchronous enumeration which has been attempted for all India. Not that no previous count of the people had been effected in the various Provinces and States composing the British Indian Empire. In the majority of these States, and in all the British Provinces, there has been a previous census. But the enumeration in the various Provinces and States has been effected at different times and by independent agencies. There had too been no attempt to secure uniformity in the arrangement of the statistics then obtained. On the present occasion the operation has been effected upon a different principle. The work has been done under one controlling authority, and the Census was taken on one uniform date. In the British Provinces it was effected directly under the control of the Government of India by the various local administrations. In the Native States the several Governments were in communication with, and acted on the suggestions of the Census Commissioner. In some instances, notably in the Nizam's dominions, in Baroda, and in Mysore, the same form of schedule was used, and the same methods of calculation were employed as in the British Provinces, while in the remainder full information of the numbers and sexes of the population was obtained, though it was not always possible to collect statistics of age, civil condition, caste, and occupation.

2. The Census of 1881 took in, with the exception of Kashmir, the entire continent of British India, including under this term the feudatory States in political connection with the Government of India. It did not, however, include the French and Portuguese colonial possessions, though, through the courtesy of the Portuguese Government, a census of the Portuguese colonial dominions in India was effected at the same time as the British Indian Census. It also includes the outlying Province of Burmah.

3. The following are the Provinces and States dealt with in the enumeration of 1881:—

British Provinces.	Native States.
Bengal, with its feudatory States.	Rajputana.
North-West Provinces, with Oudh and feudatory States.	Central India.
Madras, with its feudatory States.	The Nizam's dominions (Hyderabad).
Bombay, ditto, ditto.	Mysore.
The Punjab, ditto.	Baroda.
The Central Provinces, ditto.	Travancore.
Assam.	Cochin.
Burmah.	
Berar.	
Coorg.	
Ajmere.	

4. In the whole of these Provinces and States (with the exception of the feudatory States of the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and the Nizam's dominions) there were independent enumerations of the people at some date previous to the Census of 1881.

5. In a great continent like India, where the masses are uneducated, and where many of the people live in a very primitive condition, it is impossible to enumerate the population after the methods employed in the more civilized countries of Europe.

In England the vast majority of the inhabitants fill in their own schedules for the Census; in India the cases where such a course is possible are rare. It has become necessary in these circumstances, and it has always been the custom hitherto, to effect the Census of the people by two sharply defined operations, the first being a preliminary record of the various inhabitants to be found in the various villages and hamlets and towns throughout the country, this record being worked up by enumerators occupying themselves solely for this purpose for a few weeks prior to the date of the final Census itself; the second operation consisting in the alteration of the record on the night of the Census, so as to make the entries in it correspond with the actual state of facts in regard to the population found in these localities on the date of the Census. This first operation, the gradual recording of each inhabitant of each particular town or village in the empire during a time previous to the Census, was effected between December 1880 and the 17th February 1881, a longer time being allowed for the mountainous tracts and for the forest portions, to which access is not so easy as in the case of the great plains of India, but all preliminary proceedings being completed before the 17th February 1881. On that date, and throughout the larger part of the continent at night, the final record in which such alterations as were required in the preliminary returns had to be made was effected.

6. There have been so many previous enumerations in large tracts of the country, particularly in the older British Provinces, that the people are now fairly accustomed to what originally was looked upon by them as a very suspicious operation, and in general the Census of 1881 was viewed by the population with calmness, if not indifference.

7. There were, however, instances where it aroused considerable apprehension, and, in one case, the Sonthals in Bengal were so excited that it was necessary to bring down troops. The Bhils, too, in Rajputana and Central India, who are as uncivilized as, if not more so than, the Sonthals, exhibited similar repugnance; and the actual enumeration of the Bhils and the Sonthals was more in the nature of an estimate than of an absolute count.

8. In the North-West Provinces, where there have been three previous enumerations, the provincial report makes no mention of the attitude of the people. For the great province of Bengal, I have not, as yet, received the report; but, with the exception of the Sonthals, whose case I have already noted, I am not aware that in Bengal the Census created any ill feeling or suspicion. In regard to Madras, the officer who writes the report states,—"The people are perfectly indifferent. The "delusion of the Census being a prelude to a poll tax or any other tax has almost "entirely disappeared. The mass of the population think it is the whim of the Circar "(Government). Very few, however, even amongst the educated, understand the real "object of the Census, hence there is a general apathy." Mr. Pennington, whose remarks are here extracted by the Census Superintendent of Madras, goes on to say,—"One story I myself heard in Elaiyapuram may be just mentioned. It was that the "Government wished to find out how many men there were aged 30 who would be fit "for the Afghan war, and it is said that in some villages there was a general desire "amongst the able-bodied males to enter themselves as well over 30."

9. Passing events gave a handle for some of the rumours which were excited by the Census, and either suspicion of forced recruitment for the Afghan war, or of the imposition of a general tax, were the two most prominent opinions put forward by Natives who could not understand what the object of Government could be. Some of the most peculiar opinions on the subject are recorded in the report for the Central Provinces, and the following extracts from Mr. Drysdale's remarks are interesting:—

"Para. 69. Among the people there was a widespread suspicion that the inquiries "of the Census were preliminary to fresh taxation of some kind, and this suspicion "would linger on in some minds despite all assurance to the contrary. The careful "inquiries which were made about the occupations of the people had the effect of "strengthening such apprehensions. In the Nimar district there was a widespread distrust of the motives of Government, especially among the more ignorant classes "and taxable persons. The officers when on tour were more than once asked by "census officials what the real object of Government was, and a conversation was "overheard between a number of persons in which only one asserted, evidently in "opposition to the opinions of the rest, that Government wished to count the people "without any ulterior views on their pockets. In the Wardha district, the care that

"was taken to inquire what were the occupations of the women left upon the lower "orders the impression that the labouring women were going to be taxed, and in the "Mandla district instances were by no means rare of omission to record the very "aged or new-born children. Inquiries made led to the conclusion that the people "thoroughly believed the Census operations were proceeding with the object of a "capitation tax. In the Chanda district, among all classes, the counting was looked "on as an operation more or less likely to bring bad luck, and the women, especially "of the lower classes, dreaded lest the enumeration should be followed by the deaths "or illness of their children. In the city of Chanda an absurd rumour existed that "on the night of the 17th February a brass measure would be applied to the breasts "of the women, and that those too liberally endowed by nature were to be deprived "by an operation of the excess. In the Jubbalpore district there were rumours afloat "in the town and in the interior that the Census was being taken with the object of "either recruiting men for the Afghan war or introducing some new form of taxation. "But no real apprehensions were felt. The rumour was apparently set afloat by "some evil disposed persons, and was speedily suppressed. The hill people are said to "have been much amused at the questions put to them by the enumerators as to "whether their friends were married, and their age, and frequently burst into "laughter, thinking these questions quite absurd. Widowers seem to have been the "object of much amusement, and to have been the cause of much good-natured "joking and merriment."

10. The Bombay Report contains no remarks in regard to the attitude of the people. In Berar it is said to have been "passive and apathetic, and on the whole as "favourable to the taking of a correct census as to satisfy the most sanguine "anticipations."

11. In Burmah, where only one previous census had been taken, and where many of the people are much less civilized than the bulk of the population on the mainland of India, there was more apprehension. It would seem, indeed, that experience had not mitigated the feeling of distrust which the Census occasioned. At the enumeration of 1872, it appeared that, beyond being possessed by a vague feeling that the Census might be the herald of some new form of taxation, the public were not alarmed, nor was there time for any alarming rumour to get afloat. Mr. Copleston, the Census Superintendent of Burmah, goes on to say, "The same remarks can "scarcely be made in reference to the present Census. Though the Burmese are "accustomed to an annual counting, they had never before witnessed a long and "elaborate course of preparation, proving an evident determination on the part "of the Government that not a single man, woman, or child should escape the "enumeration. The prolonged preparation, and the fact that the final counting was "to be done by night, gave opportunity for absurd rumours to arise and spread among "a credulous and superstitious people; and while generally the ideas related only to "an additional tax in some parts of the country, and these not the wildest or least "civilized, it was evidently feared that personal injury would be done to the inhabitants. "Of course, the officers conducting the operations had over and over again explained "the objects of the Census in the manner they considered most likely to satisfy the "classes they had to deal with. In the Arakan hill tracts, suspicions, which had "been rife, died away after the explanations given by the European officers; and, in "the Salween district also, the abode of semi-wild tribes, the population appeared "to be quite indifferent to the Census operations. In the towns of Rangoon, Bassein, "and Toungoo there was merely a vague feeling of suspicion. In the Thongwa "district an enumerator made an entry of the householders' live stock, and so created "the temporary belief that fowls were to be taxed. In Moulmein too, the ideas were "harmless enough. A noted criminal had escaped, and the Census was a stratagem "to catch the offender. The Russians were advancing, and the object of the "enumeration was therefore to ascertain the numbers we could oppose to their "approach. In Prome, on the other hand, both in part of the district and in the "towns of Prome and Shwaydoung, answers to the enumerators were not seldom given "from behind closed doors; and it would seem that there really was an idea abroad "that heads were to be cut off to serve as offerings to English nats, or media of "inquiry into the secrets of the future. Behind their doors persons occasionally "remained on the defensive, and in some cases in Shwaydoung, families left their "houses to go and sleep with friends for mutual protection. In the Amherst district, "89 families left their houses and fled across the frontier into Siamese territory. "Their numbers were 262 males and 224 females. Some of the Talaings thought that

"a draft of the population was required to replace the soldiers killed in our wars. "With the exceptions that have been mentioned, though almost everywhere vaguely "suspicious, the people were nowhere obstructive or even alarmed. The idea that "the English make use of human heads for inquiry into the future is not uncommon "among the Burmese. It is freely believed that at the Christmas meetings of the "Freemasons in Rangoon, a human head, procured by the stealthy decapitation of "some solitary wayfarer, is placed on a table, and, being sprinkled with some potent "medicine, gives oracular responses to questions regarding the future success or "otherwise of the British arms. All required information was, however, readily "furnished by the people, and there was no attempt at concealment."

12. Mr. Ibbetson, the Superintendent of the Census in the Punjab, gives a graphic account of the attitude of the people there. He says, "It was admirable throughout. "Occasionally an ill-conditioned faquir or sulky shopkeeper, or a rusty tempered old "woman would resent the inquiries made of them, and use exceedingly improper "language to the enumerator who was questioning them. On the Census night "itself I was appealed to by an enumerator in difficulties, and spent half an hour in "listening to abuse of the English Government in general and myself in particular, "from a sleepy Banya, who, roused from his warm bed, which he had sought too "early, sat shivering on the doorstep, and discussing each question before he "answered it at most unnecessary length. But, on the whole, the people looked on "with amused curiosity at the trouble and fuss that Government was making about "the filling up of a set of useless forms. Of course there were the usual rumours "current among the lower and more ignorant classes and in the more backward "tracts. The Government inquired for the first time into the number of families, "and was therefore about to revive the obsolete hearth-tax; and some of the "Hoshyarpur Gujars went so far as to break up their hearths on the day before the "Census. It recorded sex and age, and so wanted soldiers for its Kabul campaign "and young wives for its soldiers, insomuch that in one place the people hurriedly "wedded their marriageable girls to save them from impressment. It demanded "particulars about occupations, and had not a license-tax been recently imposed? "In some cases there was a tendency to conceal the existence of old persons and "infants whom it would obviously be unfair to tax; and in a tract in Peshâwar, "which had suffered much from drought, the people thought that Government was "going to give them relief based upon the number of mouths, and were inclined to "show a quite phenomenal increase of population. The Spiti people petitioned to be "allowed to collect in one place there to have their number taken. Some rumours "were less obviously natural, for instance, that search was being made for a lost "child of Her Majesty, or for the Eternal Imam Mehdi; that Government was about "to transfer a portion of Bengal and Madras populations to the Punjab; that rain "was not allowed to fall till the Census was over lest it should wash off the house "numbers; and that numbering the people was unlucky, and the deaths which "followed the preliminary record due to this cause.

"But these misunderstandings were not general and soon passed away; in fact "many of them were only raised to be laughed at. The greybeards remembered two "previous Censuses without any evil effects therefrom. All the leading men took part "in the operation. The people were accustomed to statistical inquiries in connection "with the revenue, and almost every district report bears strong testimony to the "cheerful alacrity with which they entered into the spirit of the thing, rendered all "the assistance in their power, and endured the repeated inquiries of enumerator, "supervisor, and superintendent, without murmuring, and to the real anxiety they "displayed that the information recorded should be accurate. 'Cherisher of the poor,' "said an old man to Mr. Coldstream, 'all my household has been correctly enumerated "'save only one goat.' Another old lady followed a district officer about for some "days, because she averred that she had not been entered in the schedules.

"A very curious illustration of the feelings of the people was afforded by an "original comedy entitled 'Census,' which was performed at Lahore for several "nights in succession to crowded houses by a strolling company of Pársís. I went "to see it, and enjoyed it immensely. It was really comic, and the fun, if occasionally "a little broad, was absolutely good-humoured throughout. The impressment of the "enumerator, his delight at becoming a servant of Government, his dismay at finding "he was to receive no pay, his zeal in reducing others to a like plight with himself; "the terror of the Banya, and especially of his wife, at the rumour that the numbers "of the sexes were to be equalized by killing the spare men, and the percentage of

"infirm corrected by making more where necessary; their resolve to fly into the "jungles till the tyranny should be overpast; their horror at hearing the enumerator's "demand for admittance; the airs with which they listened to his account of his "powers, and the way in which they were to be exercised; their anxiety to assuage "him with sweetmeats, and his greediness and self-importance; the meeting of "enumerators on the Census night; how one had entered all the living things in his "block, flies included (an estimate merely); how another had counted unborn babes "as half a child each; and how a third had come away from the hospital with blank "schedules, because all the patients had died; and the final scene in the forest, where "all the enumerators in turn make love to the Bahya's wife, till Tahsildarjee appears, "examines their books, and consigns them all to gaol. Such were the main features "of a very amusing piece, played with considerable comic power, and intensely "enjoyed by the audience.

"Nor were comic incidents wholly absent from the actual operations. A magistrate "successfully justified his having entered a village pond as an inhabited house by "explaining to me that a faqir was standing up to his waist in water, and declared "his intention of remaining there till after the Census; one enumerator came near "having his head broken, for putting, as in duty bound, the prescribed series of "questions to an irascible villager, which involved asking him whether his mother "was married; while another, who spoke English, stigmatized the female adults of "his block as adulteresses."

13. The Baroda report contains no remarks on the attitude of the people. The reports for Assam, Haidarabad, Mysore, and Travancore have not yet been received. Those for Coorg and Ajmere do not deal with the subject. But in the notes supplied by the Rajputana and Central India officials reference is made to the apprehensions of the Bhils, to which I have already alluded.

14. On the whole, it may be said that, while instances are not infrequent illustrating the suspicion and fear excited by such an operation as a census among illiterate and primitive races, the general attitude of the masses was one of passive indifference. The ready aid given by the better educated, and the patient endurance with which irksome inquiry was submitted to generally are only what would be anticipated by those who know how easy the Indian population are to rule when treated with justice and firmness.

15. The entire population enumerated on the 17th February 1881 is 253,891,821. It is thus distributed amongst the various British Possessions and Native States, ranking each of the series according to the number of the population:—

ABSTRACT I.

British Possessions.

Bengal	69,636,861
North-West Provinces and Oudh	44,849,619
Madras	31,170,631
Bombay	23,395,663
Punjab	22,712,120
Central Provinces	11,548,511
Assam	4,881,426
Burmah	3,736,771
Berar	2,672,673
Ajmere	460,722
Coorg	178,302

Native States.

States of Rajputana	10,268,392
Nizam's dominions	9,845,594
States of Central India	9,261,907
Mysore	4,186,188
Travancore	2,401,158
Baroda	2,185,005
Cochin	600,278

With the figures for the British Possessions mentioned above are included the populations for the Native States in political connection with them.

16. The area occupied by this large population is given as 1,382,624 square miles, and ranked according to their size the Provinces and States appear in the following order:—

ABSTRACT II.

	Area in Square Miles.		Area in Square Miles.
Bombay - - -	197,875	Central India - -	75,079
Bengal - - -	193,198	Assam - - -	46,341
Punjab - - -	142,449	Mysore - - -	24,723
Madras - - -	141,001	Berar - - - -	17,711
Rajputana - - -	129,750	Baroda - - -	8,570
Central Provinces - -	113,279	Travancore - -	6,730
North-West Provinces and Oudh - - -	111,236	Ajmere - - -	2,711
Burmah - - -	87,220	Coorg - - -	1,583
Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions) - - -	81,807	Cochin - - -	1,361
		British India - - -	1,382,624

17. There is considerable difficulty in making any fair comparison, so far as area goes, between Indian and European figures, and yet without some such comparison it is difficult for those to whom India is a strange country to form a correct idea of the vastness of its various provinces, or the great density of its huge population. In area it compares with no European State but Russia in Europe, which is to India as nearly 3 to 2 in size, that is half as large again as India. But while Russia in Europe is thus larger in area, its population is infinitely smaller, ranking in the proportion of 2 to 7, or of 74,000,000 to 254,000,000.

18. Though in population Bengal is the largest of the British provinces, it is not in area the first in rank. Bombay stands first with 197,875 square miles against Bengal with 193,198 square miles. Thus, these two great Provinces are each much the same in extent of area as Spain, Bombay being 2,000 square miles larger, while Bengal is as much smaller than Spain. The Punjab and Madras, which rank next to Bengal and Bombay in area, are each nearly the same size as the United Kingdom and Greece put together; and taken together these four largest provinces in India exceed by 20,000 square miles the united area of the Austrian Empire, the German Empire, and France. Rajputana, next in size, is a little larger than Hungary. The Central Provinces are of much the same area as Italy, while the North-West Provinces with Oudh are 3,000 square miles smaller than that country. Burmah has nearly the same area as England, Wales, and Scotland together; Hyderabad is about 8 per cent. smaller. Central India is about the size of England and Wales, with Greece added; Assam half as large again as Scotland; Mysore slightly larger than Bohemia, with the province of Austria above the Ems; Berar takes an intermediate place between Greece and Switzerland, being about 2,000 square miles less than the former, and greater than the latter; Baroda very closely approximates to Moravia, or the Italian province of Apulia; Travancore to Saxony; while Ajmere is somewhat larger than Devonshire; and Coorg a little larger, and Cochin a little smaller than the province of Hainault in Belgium.

19. But, although the Provinces and States may thus fairly be compared in area to European units, they vary remarkably in number of inhabitants from these points of comparison. Bengal contains twice as many inhabitants as the United Kingdom; the North-West Provinces and Oudh as large a population as the German Empire; Madras numbers as many as the United Kingdom without Scotland; Bombay a million and a quarter, ~~and the~~ Punjab a half million more than Austria without the Hungarian kingdom; the Central Provinces 850,000 more, and Rajputana 426,000 less than Belgium and Ireland together; the Nizam's dominions have a population nearly the same as, and the States of Central India a little less than, that of the Turkish Empire in Europe; Assam has half a million more, and Mysore 150,000 less than the population of Portugal; Burmah in population is almost identical with Scotland; Berar contains 170,000 less than Switzerland; Travancore nearly the same as that of Baden and Hesse together; Baroda, 30,000 more than Hanover; Cochin 3,000 less than Devonshire; and Ajmere 400 less than Derbyshire, while Coorg is 1,000 less than Oxfordshire.

20. As in area and numbers the units of comparison differ so considerably, it is necessary to examine the density of the population over the various Indian Provinces in order to form some idea of the position of these Provinces and States in regard to European countries. But the population is so thick in India, that it is not easy to

find any large European State which approaches our Indian Provinces looked at from this point of view. The average for the whole Indian Empire, 184 to the square mile, is much in excess of that of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy (157), and but little less than the density (191) in the more populous, the Austrian, portion of the Empire. In Bengal (360), it is nearly half as high again as in Italy (249); and almost three times as great as that of Hungary (126). Belgium (485), is the only European kingdom exceeding in density the great province known now as the North-West and Oudh (403). If, indeed, the mountainous tract to the north of that Province, the Kumaon division, with 12,437 square miles and 1,046,263 inhabitants, be excluded, it will come out, notwithstanding its large population of over 43,000,000, with an average density of 460, or 1[illegible] in excess of the average to the square mile throughout England and Wales. Madras has six more inhabitants to the square mile (221) than the German Empire (215), and Bombay (1[illegible]8), five less than Scotland (123). But without the feudatory States and Sindh, Bombay with over sixteen millions of inhabitants, has a density of 132, against the Scotch density of 123 and a population of three and three quarter millions. The Punjab in density is identical with Ireland, but has a population four times as large. The Central Provinces, with 102 to the square mile, come between Scotland, (123) and Spain (85); Central India (123) is identical with Scotland, and Rajputana (79) is a little less than Spain or Greece (85); Mysore (169) comes between Switzerland (178) and Ireland (159); Burmah (43) has a density half as great as Spain (85); Berar (151) is somewhat less than France (155); Travancore (357) ranks with Bengal (360); Baroda (255) has 6 more to the square mile than Italy (249). The smallest States and Provinces, Cochin, Ajmere, and Coorg, are of such a size as to make it inexpedient to compare them with European kingdoms. Their density may be more aptly illustrated in the remarks on the density of Indian provincial divisions and districts, with which latter they assimilate in size.

21. So far as I have hitherto gone, I have been comparing populations or areas immeasurably larger than those of European countries. In the smaller units I am about to deal with there are areas and populations of more moderate extent, and the great density of the Indian population will be the more easily perceived when these smaller areas are contrasted with European figures. Four divisions in the north of India, Lucknow and Rae Bareli of the North-West Provinces, and Patna and Dacca of Bengal, contain an area of 48,032 square miles. That is almost identical with the area of England, without Wales, and it supports a population of 29,144,428, or more than three millions in excess of that of England and Wales, and averages 607 to the square mile. These are the only instances of divisions* of provinces where the density is extremely high compared with European densities; but when we come to the smaller districts we find even more remarkable instances of the immense number of the population to the square mile. Thus we have the following cases in Bengal and the North-West where the density exceeds 700 to the square mile:—

	Density	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Bengal:			
Howrah	1,335	476	635,381
Sarun	870	2,622	2,280,382
Mozufferpore	860	3,003	2,582,060
Patna	845	2,079	1,756,856
Hooghly	828	1,223	1,012,768
Durbhunga	790	3,335	2,633,447
Dacca	757	2,797	2,116,350
Furreedpore	720	2,267	1,631,734
Pubna	710	1,847	1,311,728
Total	812	19,649	15,960,706
North-West Provinces:			
Ballia	808	1,144	924,763
Jaunpur	778	1,554	1,209,663
Azamgarh	747	2,147	1,604,654
Benares	894	998	892,684
Total	793	5,843	4,631,764
Grand total	808	25,492	20,592,470

* A division is a group of districts ranging from 3 to 7 in number, and forms the charge of a Commissioner of Revenue under whom the District Officers directly act.

These thirteen districts aggregate a population of 20,592,470. The density varies from 1,335 to 710, and averages 808 to the square mile. The area they comprise is half the size of England proper, and their population is 1 per cent. only short of that of England proper, if London, within the registration limits (3,816,483), be excluded. While for the area of England proper, less London, the density is 415 against 808; as shown above, for an Indian area half as large as England proper.

22. These densities, however, are exceptional; and north-west above the Ganges or south of Bengal we do not find any tracts with a population so thick as is found in the Doabs of the North-West and Oudh, or in the north of Bengal and the east of that province. Madras has no single instance of a district in which the density exceeds 600. In the ordinary settled districts the extremes of density vary from 753 per square mile in Tanjore, and 515 in Vizagapatam, to 91 in Kurnool; but in the taluks of Kumbakonam, Máyavaram, Negapatam, Nannilam, and Shiyáli in the Tanjore district, with an area of 1,323 square miles there is a population of 1,160,827, or 877 per square mile. This is in the heart of the Kávéri irrigation delta, and is the richest as well as the most populous tract in the Presidency. In Vizagapatam, the taluks of Pálkonda, Párvatípúr, Salúr, and Srirangavarapukóta contain on an area of 422 square miles a population of 518,722, or 1,229 per square mile. The taluk of Ponání in Malabar has an area of 390 square miles, and a density of 1,007. In Bombay the highest figure is 500, for the Kaira district 1,609 square miles; while in the Native States appertaining to Bombay, Kolhapur has the highest density, but this is only 284 over an area of 2,816 square miles. In the Punjab, in no case does the density exceed 500; but in the rural part of Jullundur district, 1,300 square miles, it is as high as 493. The Central Provinces contain no district with a density in excess of 200. Narsingpur, area 1,916 square miles, stands highest with 191; Nagpur, 3,786 square miles, coming next with 184. In the Rajputana States, Bhurtpore and Ulwar stand highest, thus,—

Bhurtpore,	square miles,	1,974;	density,	327.
Alwar	„	„	3,024	„	326.

In Hyderabad the highest density is that of Nander, where, with an area of 4,122 square miles, there is a population of 183 to the square mile. In the States of Central India, in no case except over very petty areas does the density approach the high figures of the north. For its size, 11,323 square miles, the Rewah territory is most populous, 133 to the square mile, indicating a considerable density of population in the inhabited portion of the country, the greater part of the State being forest or mountain. In Assam the district of Sylhet stands highest; its area is 5,440 square miles, and the density 362 to the square mile. But in the hill districts and the Cachar hill tracts, the density is as low as 10 to the square mile, over an area of 2,465 square miles. In Mysore the highest district density is that of the Mysore district, with an area of 2,980 square miles, and a density of 303 to the square mile. It is followed by Hassan, with 285 over an area of 1,879 square miles. In Burmah the density varies from 163 in Henzada, with an area of 1,948 square miles, to 6 in Salween, with 4,646 square miles. In Berar no high figures are observable, Akola and Amraoti standing highest, the first with an area of 2,660 square miles, and a density of 223; the second with an area of 2,759 square miles, and a density of 208 to the square mile. Travancore, in area 6,730 square miles, corresponding in size to one of the larger districts of Bengal, has 357 to the square mile, and considering its forest tracts and mountains the density is very high. Baroda has two districts which stand high in density; Baroda, area 1,906, density, 344; Kadi, area 3,158, density 313. The three remaining Provinces and States, Ajmere, Cochin, and Coorg, are small in extent, but the density in Cochin is extremely high.

23. Thus it will be observed, looking at the provinces geographically, while in the north and north-east we have this extreme density, and again, in the south, a density high, though by no means so great as that of the north, the central tracts of India are comparatively thinly populated.

24. The accompanying abstract shows the area, density, and population of the Indian Provinces and States, and similar details are placed in juxtaposition for some of the European countries. Extracts from the several provincial reports will be found in Appendix A.

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF BRITISH INDIA,

TAKEN ON THE

17th February 1881.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
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1883.

ERRATA.

Page 44, line 3 from top, *for* " Bath " *read* " Barth ".

„ 93, „ 1 „ *for* "XXXVIII." *read* "XL."

„ 121, last line but one from the bottom, *after* "population" *insert* "from 20 years and upwards".

Para. 425, last line but two, *for* "Crelinism" *read* "Cretinism".

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT

No. 803—120-3.

FROM

J. O. MILLER, ESQ., C. S. I.,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Dept. of Rev. & Agri.
Land Revenue.

Simla, the 20th May 1903.

SIR,

I am directed to communicate the following remarks and orders of the Government of India on the final report on the land revenue settlement of the Wardha District, which was forwarded with Mr. Robertson's letter No. 1038, dated the 7th March last.

2. The settlement of the district was effected during the years 1891—94, but the submission of the report has been delayed owing to the two successive bad seasons of 1896-97 and 1899-1900 which necessitated abatements in the revenue demand. That the assessment is by no means heavy is shown by the manner in which it has stood the test of the past 8 or 9 years.

3. Indeed I am to observe with reference to paragraphs 78 and 79 of the Settlement Officer's report that the facts and figures given therein lead the Government of India to the conclusion that the assessment of rental and the valuation of *sir* land were both unduly lenient. The wholesome principle which is recognised in the Central Provinces, that the rents which the malguzars obtain from their ordinary or unprotected tenants form (other things being equal) the safest guide to the general pitch to which rates should be raised, loses much of its force where, as in Wardha, these tenants hold less than a quarter of the cultivated area, and where something approaching the same proportion of the whole cultivated area is sublet at rates which are more than double those paid by ordinary tenants. One result of this leniency has been that both assets and revenue have fallen far short of the forecast which was submitted with Mr. Fuller's letter No. 1432—74-S., dated the 27th March 1891, for the information of the Government of India; and under the assessment rules as they now stand, it would probably have been necessary to report the proposals for their special orders. In view of the recent history of the district, this result is by no means to be regretted; but the fact should be borne in mind when the district again comes under revision of settlement. With these remarks, the Government of India confirm the settlement.

4. In conclusion, I am to say, with reference to the Hinganghat Tahsil in which remissions and abatements have beem granted for three years, that if at the end of that period the tahsil is found not to have recovered, these abatements will doubtless be continued.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur.—S. A. S. R. 27-7-1904.—250.

No 1038.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

CENTRAL PROVINCES SECRETARIAT.

Revenue Department.

FROM

B. ROBERTSON, ESQ., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 7th March 1903.

SIR,

I am directed to submit, for the orders of the Government of India, the final report on the land revenue settlement of the Wardha District, which was effected during the years 1891—94, together with a copy of a letter No. 1475-74, dated the 10th April 1902, from the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, with which it was forwarded.

2. The actual settlement operations were completed in 1894, but the report was not written till 1896 owing to the sudden and severe illness of Rai Bahadur Purshotam Dass, Settlement Officer. Since then the submission of the report by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture has been delayed owing to the succession of poor harvests which include the famine years of 1896-97 and 1899-1900. These untoward conditions not only demanded that the working of the land revenue assessment should be most carefully watched, but necessitated the institution of abatement operations in part of the district. Thus, although the report was submitted by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in April last, it was found necessary to postpone its consideration and submission to the Government of India until the completion of the abatement proceedings, which have now been carried out in the deteriorated parts of the Hinganghat Tahsil.

3. In paragraph 5 of his forwarding letter Mr. Sly discusses the enhancement that has been imposed on the tenants of the district and points out the leniency of the Settlement Officer's proposals in consideration of the rise in prices and the high sub-letting value of their land. Similar leniency has been exhibited in ascertaining the value of the malguzars' home-farm and in the estimate of miscellaneous receipts; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner has no hesitation in accepting the estimate of the assets, on which the land revenue is assessed, as altogether reasonable.

4. The result of the new assessment has been to increase the land revenue demand from Rs. 5,31,552 to Rs. 6,63,835, or by Rs. 1,32,283. Of this increment no less than Rs. 1,10,713 is covered by rent enhancement, leaving

Rs. 21,570 to be contributed by proprietors, the area of the home-farms of proprietors had increased during the currency of the settlement by 58,412 acres, the rental value of which was Rs. 61,150. At the previous settlement the land revenue was taken at 79 per cent. of the total assets, and though this percentage has now been reduced to 59 per cent., there is still an increase of 25 per cent. over the former payments.

5. In paragraph 8 of his letter, Mr. Sly explains how the revised settlement has worked since its introduction. It will be observed that the deterioration caused by the famines is confined to a portion of the Hinganghat Tahsil, where considerable change has taken place in the character of cropping, the important rabi crops having been supplanted by kharif crops of inferior value. It was accordingly found necessary to grant remissions and abatements of land revenue in this tract as explained in paragraph 9 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter.

6. These measures, however, proved insufficient, and in April 1902 proposals were submitted by the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, for the remission of rental arrears amounting to Rs. 8,969 and corresponding revenue of Rs. 4,825 in 53 villages of the Hinganghat Tahsil. Sir Andrew Fraser, while sanctioning the proposals, remarked that the actual deterioration in parts of the tahsil as shown by the crop statistics appeared to be greater than was reported by the Commissioner, and asked that officer to prepare, in consultation with the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, a scheme for the grant of abatement in such parts of the tahsil as seemed to require it. This scheme was submitted by the Commissioner of Settlements in December last. The information then furnished clearly proved that, as a whole, the district was far from being depressed, but detailed enquiry made it apparent that there was considerable deterioration in some villages of the rabi tract in Hinganghat, where cropped areas had largely declined A 15 per cent. decrease in cropped area was fixed as the standard of deterioration which justified abatement, and the scheme was extended to 62 out of the 413 villages in the tahsil. Abatements aggregating Rs. 6,061-11-6 have been granted in the existing payments of tenants and malik-makbuzas; the valuation of the malguzars' home-farm has been reduced by Rs. 1,766-6-0, and the rents of holdings abandoned by tenants have been struck off the rent-roll. Upon the village assets so revised the share of Government was fixed at the same percentage as was taken at the revised settlement, with the result that the revenue has been reduced by Rs. 5,468. This reduction falls at 24 per cent. of the revenue of the villages affected and will have effect for a period of three years commencing from 1902-03.

7. I am to say that, with the exception of this portion, the district is in a remarkably good condition; and the fact that the assessment is moderate and that it has, with the exception of the tract above alluded to, borne the test of a succession of bad years, enables the Officiating Chief Commissioner confidently to recommend the settlement for confirmation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. ROBERTSON,

Chief Secretary.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—S. A. S. R. 27-7-1904.—200.

No. 1475/74.

FROM

F. G. SLY, ESQ., I. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 10th April 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Final Report on the revision of the Land Revenue Settlement of the Wardha District, which was effected during the years 1891 to 1894. The submission has been delayed by the occurrence of two famines and by the consequent necessity for a careful examination of the working of the Settlement under these untoward conditions, which have necessitated abatements in part of the district.

2. The small district of Wardha covers 2,416 square miles, of which 203 square miles are Government forest, the rest coming under revision Settlement. The Government forests are for the most part situated in the north-east of the district in outlying spurs of the Satpura range. The rest of the district is a level plain (broken occasionally by the outcrop of bare isolated hills) of black soil lying upon a great sheet of trap rock, the fertility depending upon the depth of the soil, which varies from 10 feet to a few inches. The northern and central plain is devoted to cotton and juar, with which wheat is grown in rotation, whilst the southern portion is more exclusively a rabi tract growing wheat and linseed. These are the only crops of real importance, covering at revision 89 per cent. of the cropped area, made up of cotton 27, juar 26, wheat 21 and linseed 15 per cent.

3. The district is closely cultivated and fully populated. The population was 400,854 in 1891, giving an increase of 13 per cent. over that returned in 1872, and of 3½ per cent. over that of 1881. The recent census of 1901 shows a fall to 385,103 persons, or a decrease of 4 per cent., owing to the pressure of famine. Kunbis, Telis and Malis are the principal cultivating castes, whilst Mahars and Gonds form the bulk of the labourers.

4. At the Settlement of 1863, there were only two main roads leading through the district from Nagpur to Bombay and Hyderabad. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with its branch to Warora, has opened out the district, several feeder roads having also been constructed. The valuable cotton cultivation in the north of the district would seem to justify further improvements in the communications of that tract. The opening of the railway has resulted in a large export trade in wheat, linseed and cotton, whilst there has been, and still is, remarkable progress in local manufactures, many cotton ginning, spinning and weaving mills having been established. Another important result is a great rise of prices. The statistics of prices, carefully examined by the Settlement Office, show that the prices of the four staples have risen enormously above the level at which they stood before the former Settlement. The price of wheat has risen 153 per cent., linseed 184 per cent., juar 141 per cent., and cotton

312 per cent. But this increase occurred chiefly during the period when the previous Settlement operations were in progress, prices then being much about the same level as during the revision operations. This large rise was not taken into account at the Settlement of 1863, it being thought that this high level would not continue.

5. During the same period of thirty years, the occupied area has increased 14 per cent. and the cropped area 10 per cent., cultivation having practically extended to its utmost limit. The proprietors have also substantially raised their tenants' payments, this increase together with the revision effected by the Settlement Officer being most conveniently shown in the following table :—

Class of Tenant.	Rate per acre.			Increase per cent.		
	At Settlement of 1863.	Before revision.	After revision.	Of column 3 over column 2.	Of column 4 over column 3.	Of column 4 over column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	As. p.	As. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Absolute-occupancy ...	12 10	13 2	1 0 8	+ 2	+26	+30
Occupancy ...	11 5	12 6	0 15 3	+ 9	+22	+33
Ordinary ...	9 2	13 10	0 13 6	+51	— 2	+47
All-round ...	10 7	13 1	0 15 0	+23	+15	+42

The malguzars had thus freely exercised during the currency of the Settlement their power of raising the rents of ordinary tenants. The action of the Settlement Officer was limited to making a much smaller increase upon the protected classes who had escaped enhancement during this period. He also reduced with the consent of the proprietors some ordinary tenants' rents which were excessive. The total enhancement is thus only a small proportion of the rise in prices, and is much less than malguzars themselves effected upon the ordinary tenants. Further evidence of the leniency of the rate is the sub-letting values, 30 per cent. of the absolute-occupancy area and 26 per cent. of the occupancy area being sub-leased by the tenants at rates which are double those of the rates taken by the Settlement Officer. In this district a large percentage of both proprietors and tenants are not themselves agriculturalists, but lease out their land at high rates to others. The total rental at the Settlement of 1863 was Rs. 5,24,706; the proprietors themselves raised it to Rs. 7,13,467, whilst the Settlement Officer has again increased it to Rs. 8,18,172.

6. The home-farms of the proprietors had similarly increased from 142,940 to 201,352. This area has for the most part been valued at the same unit-rate as ryoti land, though in some villages a higher rate was taken when a considerable body of tenants were paying this higher rate, which for special reasons was deemed too high to apply to the remaining tenants. The valuation falls at the rate of Re. 1-0-9 per acre, which approximates to that fixed upon absolute-occupancy tenants; but on account of the superior quality of the home-farm lands is rather higher than the all-round tenant rate. Here again we find that tenants are paying a rate of Rs. 2-4-10 for some 30,000 acres leased out to them, which is more than double the valuation rate. The estimate of miscellaneous receipts, amounting to Rs. 31,450, is lenient, falling at 1 anna 9 pies per acre of the unoccupied area.

7. The effect of the revision upon the position of the proprietors may be briefly stated :—At the Settlement of 1863 they enjoyed assets of Rs. 6,71,995, out of which Government took as land revenue a share of 79 per cent., amounting to Rs. 5,22,989. During the currency of the Settlement their cash income from plot-proprietors and tenants increased by Rs. 1,98,111 and to this the Settlement Officer's revision has added Rs. 1,10,713, whilst their home-farms have

increased by 58,412 acres, now valued at Rs. 61,150, giving a total increase of Rs. 3,69,974. The revised land revenue assessment amounts to Rs. 6,63,835, which absorbs 59 per cent. of the assets as compared with 79 per cent. taken at the previous revision. Government has thus taken only 38 per cent. of the increase in the proprietors' incomes. The actual increase of revenue is from Rs. 5,31,552 to Rs. 6,63,835, or 25 per cent. Towards this increase of Rs. 1,32,282, the tenants contribute Rs. 1,10,713, so that the extra contribution from proprietors is small. The revenue-rate is raised from 9 annas 7 pies per acre at the former Settlement to 10 annas 2 pies at revision.

8. It remains for me to show how the district has borne this revised assessment during a period of famines and bad seasons. The Settlement Officer shows how this district had not enjoyed a really good harvest since 1890-91. This run of bad seasons culminated in the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900, which have had the following effect upon the cultivation of the district:—

Year.	Cropped area.	Occupied area.	Standard outturn 100=normal crop on normal area
	Acres.	Acres.	
At revision	933,114	1,138,083	65
1895-96 ..	869,118	1,137,213	89
1896-97 ...	853,245	1,134,458	54
1897-98	916,854	1,132 898	109
1898-99 ...	903,035	1,132,177	65
1899-1900	783,552	1,133,672	29
1900-01 ...	975,415	1,140,470	89

These figures show that practically no land has been thrown out of occupation, and that on the cessation of the last famine the cultivators were able to sow a greater area than was under crop at Settlement. There has, however, been a considerable change in the character of the cropping, rabi staples having given place to kharif, especially in the Hinganghat Tahsil:—

			Kharif. Acres.	Rabi Acres
1892-93	...	...	602,106	354,280
1893-94	...	...	550,053	381,378
1899-1900	...	...	717,762	66,356
1900-01	...	...	809,710	172,035

In the Hinganghat Tahsil, the wheat area has fallen from 100,000 acres to 31,000 acres in the present year, which is a serious matter. A part of this change is due to the boom in cotton, caused by high prices and [illegible] seasons, but much of it is an undoubted sign of depression.

9. I next give the collections of land revenue and cesses:

Year.	Current demand.	Total collections.
	Rs.	Rs
1895-96 ...	6,94,289	7,01,312
1896 97 ...	6 94 315	6,00 533
1897 98 ..	6 91,181	6,93 134
1898-99 ...	6 91,320	6,67,667
1899-1900 ...	6,91,666	1,54 470
1900-01 ...	6,94,441	7 25 037

This table shows that the revenue was collected almost in full until the famine year of 1899-1900, when the rabi crop was a complete failure. The deterioration of the Hinganghat Tahsil has been carefully watched. In 1898 a special enquiry was made, with the result that abatements were given in 45 villages for periods varying from two to four years, the total revenue so remitted being Rs. 9,237. After the famine of 1899-1900 it was found necessary to remit all arrears prior to that year, and Rs. 1,64,000 for that year itself. The rainfall of 1900-01 was again inopportune; although the kharif was fair, the rabi was again poor so that Rs. 32,674, or 46 per cent. of the rabi kist, was remitted. The Divisional Commissioner has made a special tour through this tahsil during the present year, the result of which has been to show that there are hopeful signs of recovery. But the tahsil will require watchful revenue administration for the next few years. With this exception, the district is in exceptionally good case, to which the enormous profits of cotton cultivation have contributed.

10. The revised Settlement which was made at the extraordinarily cheap rate of Rs. 60 per square mile for both survey and assessment, is for periods varying from 16 to 18 years. It is unnecessary for me to comment upon the work of the Settlement Officer, the late Rai Bahadur Parshotam Dass, whose good services earned the gratitude of the Administration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. G. SLY,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—J. E. A., 12-4-1902—275.

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REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

WARDHA DISTRICT

IN THE

Central Provinces

EFFECTED DURING THE YEARS 1891 TO 1894.

Nagpur:

PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1896.

FINAL REPORT OF THE WARDHA SETTLEMENT 1891—1894.

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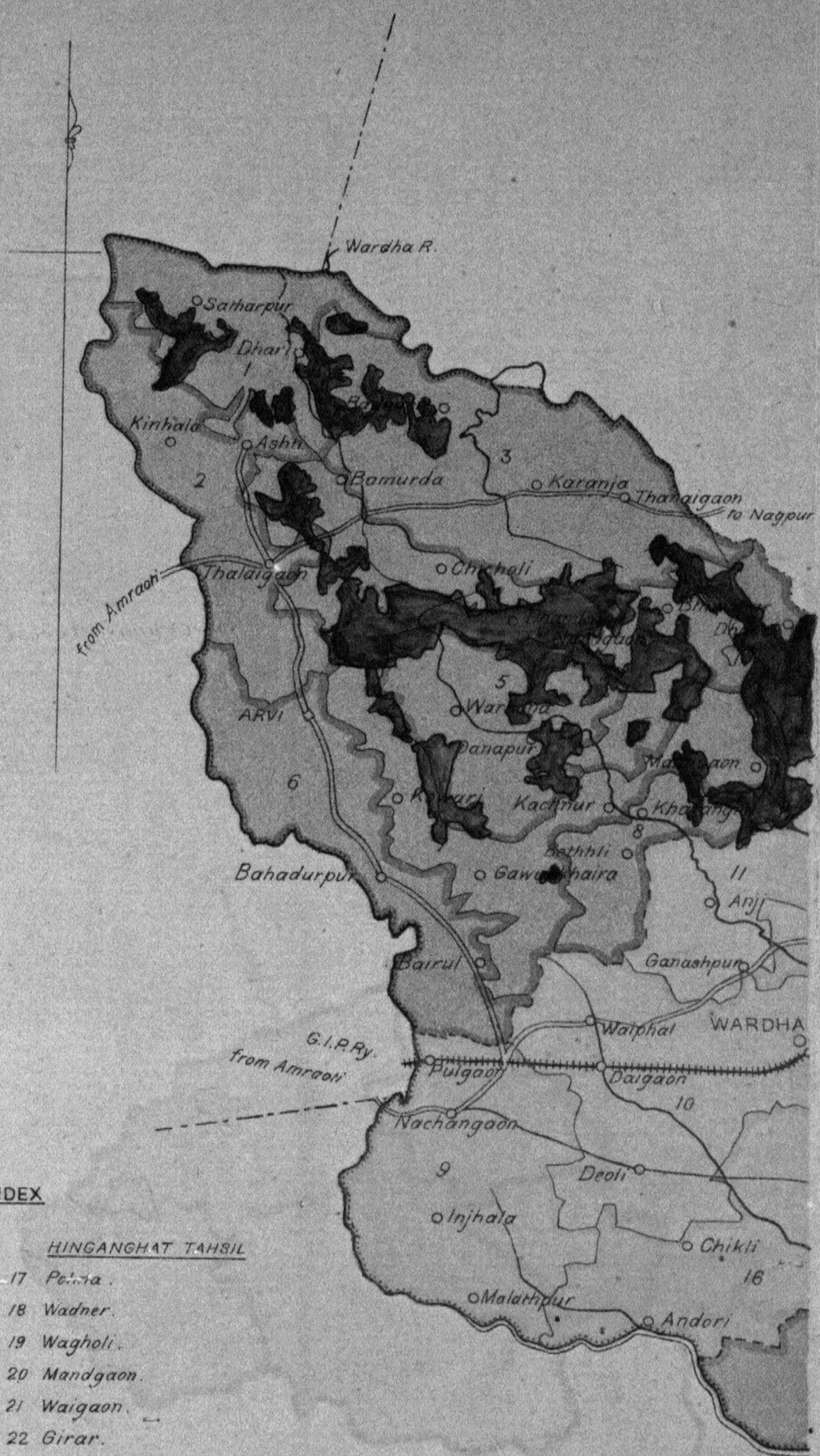

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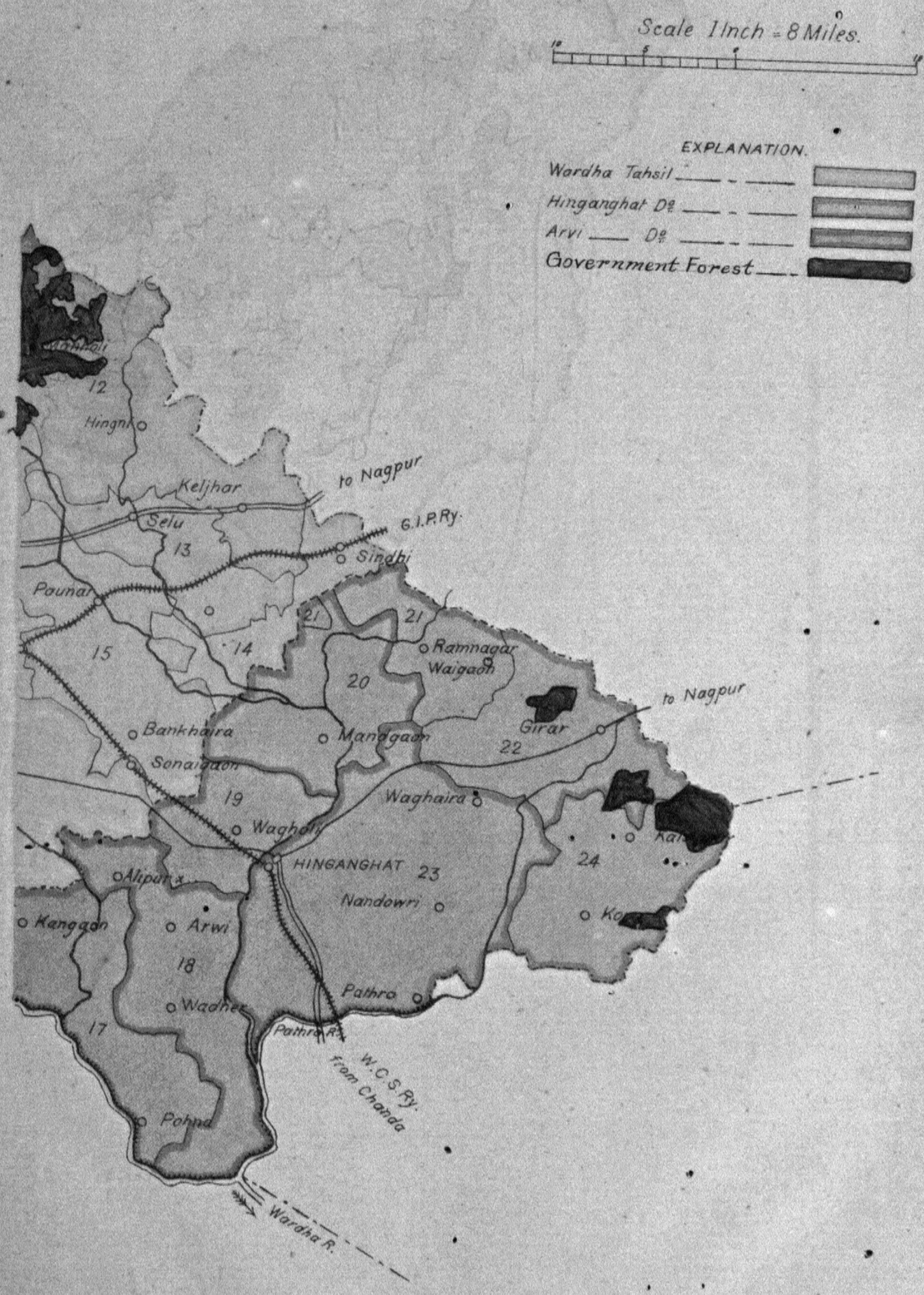

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Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Wardha District effected during the years 1891—94.

PART I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Section 1.—*Geography.*

Situation.

The District lies between 20° 18′ and 21° 21′ North latitude, and 78° 4′ 30″ and 79° 15′ East longitude. It forms a triangle with its apex towards the north-west, the base rests on the Chanda District; the eastern side is bounded by Nagpur; while on the western side the river Wardha separates it from Berar.

Natural features.

2. The north of the district consists of a hilly region, formed by the spurs projecting from the great Satpura chain. The hill ranges run generally in a south-easterly direction. For the most part they are rugged and stony. In summer a few scrubs appear on their sides, and after the rains they are covered with luxuriant grass, affording pasture to large herds of buffaloes and cattle. In the Ashti and Kondhali Parganas, however, many of the hills are clothed with young teak and other timber, and the valleys between are rich and fertile. In the north a succession of Ghâts —abrupt escarpments in the trap rock—mark the steps by which the country rises from the bed of the Wardha to the confines of Nagpur. The best known are the Ghâts of Talegaon, Chicholi, Dhamkund and Thanegaon. The central cluster of hills, including the various peaks of Malegaon (1,726 feet above sea level), Nandgaon (1874 feet) and Jaitgarh (2,086 feet), the highest point in Wardha, forms the watershed of the district. From the north and west of this range numerous small streams make their way towards the river Wardha; while from the south and south-east the Dham, the Bor and the Asoda nalas flow down the length of the district in a south-easterly direction. But, except the Wardha, with its affluent the Wona, the district does not contain any river of importance. To the south the country spreads out in an undulating plain, intersected by water-courses, and broken here and there by isolated hills, rising abruptly from the surface. In general, the lowlands are well-wooded, the commonest trees being the mango, tamarind, nim and pipal, with clumps of date-palm fringing the water-courses. In the Tahsil of Hinganghat the country is singularly bare, except towards the east, where a tract of jungle extends.

3. The great sheet of trap which covers the Berars, underlies the whole of the district. The stratification is regular and continuous, and the angle of inclination generally small. The usual succession is black soil resting on nodular trap, between which and the underlying trap a fresh water-formation intervenes. The black soil varies in depth from 10 feet to a few inches, the average thickness being about 2 feet. It is generally found intermixed with nodular limestone, the exposed fragments of which are collected and burnt for building purposes. The fresh water-stratum may be traced on the plain of Hinganghat. At Girar also the hillside shows the fresh water stratum in all its varieties, while the plain is strewn with curious zeolitic concretions, resembling nutmegs, which have issued from the soft rock beneath. Six centuries ago, the Musalman Saint, Shaikh Khwaja Farid, dwelt on the top of the hill, and the story runs that these concretions are the petrified cocoanuts of two travelling traders, who mocked the holy man, on which he turned their whole stock in trade into stones. Owing to the sameness of the geological formation, Wardha has not any variety of mineral products. No ores and coal are found. The black basalt supplies good building-stone, and in a few places quarries of flag-stones have been opened.

The river Wardha rises in the Satpura hills between Nagpur and Betul. It flows south-east, parting the Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda districts from Berar and the Nizam's Dominions. The bed of the river is rocky and deep, and in the monsoon the river becomes a furious torrent. In the hot months it is nearly everywhere fordable. At Pulgaon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway crosses the river on an iron bridge, constructed of fourteen sixty-feet girders, resting on masonry piers. The valley of the Wardha, famous for its cotton, is a rich tract lying between the river and a range of hills, which recede as this district is entered.

Boundaries of Tahsils.

4. The boundaries of the three tahsils into which this district has been divided are marked on the map.

The surface of the Arvi tahsil is very irregular. The villages lying in the valley of the Wardha, and constituting the northern and western portions of the Anji Pargana, and the southern and western portions of the Ashti Pargana, contain a large area of level plain, only here and there intersected by small nalas which fall into the Wardha. The plain portion of the tahsil extends from the banks of the Wardha to a distance varying from ten to sixteen miles to the east up to the neighbourhood of Berul, Bodar, Dahegaon, Lahdevi, Talegaon and Ashti, where it is separated from the rest of the tahsil by the spurs of the Satpura hills. In the Wardha tahsil the north-eastern portion, constituting the Keljhar Pargana, is hilly from an outline of the Satpura range, but the central and southern portions form an undulating plain, intersected by nalas, and broken here and there by isolated hills rising abruptly from its surface. The survey station of Garamsur is 2,086 feet above the sea. The elevation of the head-quarter town of Wardha is about 925 feet.

The whole of the Hinganghat tahsil, with the exception of the Girar Pargana, consists of an undulating plain. The eastern portion is somewhat hilly, and contains both malguzari and Government forests.

Area

5. The district is sub-divided into three tahsils, with head-quarters, respectively, at Wardha, Hinganghat and Arvi. Its total area has hitherto been accepted as 2,416 square miles, of which 2,213 square miles are included in settled villages and the rest in Government forests. The new cadastral survey gives the area of settled villages as :—

Name of Tahsil.	Acres.	Square miles
Wardha	503,671·89	786·98
Hinganghat	456,843·44	713·81
Arvi	456,024·59	712·53
TOTAL ..	1,416,539·92	2,213·32

The total area of the district as now accepted is 2,213 square miles; that included within the Government Forest Reserves has never been properly determined. The present estimate of the Forest Department is 203 square miles. This brings the district total up to 2,416 square miles. The district includes 1,366 settled villages.

SECTION 2.—History.

History.

6. This district formerly formed part of the district of Nagpur, which was included in the Deogarh kingdom of Gondwana, which was in the year 1700 A. D., subject to the Gond Prince, Bakhat Buland.

The remote history of the country is quite lost to us. According to old traditions Gaoli chiefs held sway throughout the Deogarh kingdom. There are forts, tanks and temples or remnants of such structures. The first Gond ruler of Deogarh was Jatba. It is unknown how many generations there were between him and his descendant, Bakhat Buland, from whose reign we begin to know something historically and can fix our first date with precision.

Bukhat Buland was the first Gond prince who resided below the Satpura Ghâts. He was a contemporary of the Emperor Aurungzebe, and visited the Delhi court as a tributary chief. While in Hindustan he adopted the Mahomedan religion. Returning to this country he brought with him large bodies of artificers and agriculturists, both Hindus and Mahomedans, whose services were of great value in the backward state of the country. He added to his dominions both from Chanda and Mandla: he successfully settled his old possessions and his new conquests, and established many towns and villages by allowing the original settlers to hold their lands at first rent-free and afterwards on a very light assessment. He paid great attention to agriculture.

Chand Sultan succeeded Bakhat Buland, and like him turned his attention to the improvement of his country, and especially to agriculture.

On the death of Chand Sultan in A. D. 1739, Walle Shah, an illegitimate son of Bakhat Buland, seized the vacant throne. But the widow of the deceased prince called in Raghuji Bhonsla from Berar to support her two sons, Booran Shah and Akbar Shah. The usurper was put to death, and the

rightful heir placed on the throne. Raghuji then retired to his charge in Berar. This was the first direct connection of the Bhonsla family with the Nagpur country. But the country was not destined to remain long without Raghuji's interference. Dissensions between the two brothers ripened into civil war. In the year A. D. 1742, on one occasion, 12,000 Gonds are said to have been massacred in the fort of Patansaongi. In the following year, 1743, Raghuji was called in to support the elder brother, Booran Shah. Akbar Shah was driven into exile. Raghuji had not the heart to give back to the weaker Gond, a second time, the country he held in his grasp. He made himself protector, took all real power into his own hands, and making Nagpur his capital, quickly reduced all Deogarh to his own authority. Civil wars, however, continued between various princes and the Nizam until A. D. 1804, when of all the territory won by the great Raghuji and his two sons, there remained Deogarh, Chanda and Chhattisgarh with its dependencies and the districts on the Nerbudda.

Raghuji had the heavy task of putting the finances of his country in order, settling his new boundaries and securing his subjects from famine, which was then severely felt in the Deccan. To retrieve his finances, he exacted large sums from his ministers and bankers; and with regard to the payment of his troops practiced the meanest frauds. The Nagpur portion of his dominions then became the scene of frequent contests with the Pindaris and the robber hordes of Amir Khan. For security against these marauders most of the village forts were built, the remains of which stud the whole of this district. Insignificant as they may appear to us now, many of them have been the scenes of struggles, when the peasant fought for bare life, all he possessed outside the walls being already lost to him.

Raghuji died in A. D. 1816, when he was succeeded by his son Pursoji, a man blind, lame and paralysed. Very soon after his succession he became totally imbecile, and it was necessary to appoint a Regent. Madhoji Bhonsla then became Regent in May 1816, and he made a treaty of defensive alliance by which the British were to maintain six battalions of Infantry with cavalry and artillery, while the Raja was to pay seven and a half lakhs of rupees annually and to maintain a Contingent of 3,000 horse and 2,000 Infantry for the purposes of the alliance.

The Regent, who was generally known by the name of Appa Sahib, succeeded in poisoning the Raja and in ascending the throne in the absence of any legal heirs. Subsequently on receiving the news from Poona of the Peishwa having openly broken from his engagements with the British, Appa Sahib received Khilats from him. On this, he was first dethroned by the British Resident, but afterwards restored to the throne on these terms that he should cede to the British the hill of Sitabaldi and some lands adjoining; that in lieu of all subsidy he should cede the Maratha district in the Nerbudda Valley, and that he should allow, for a time, full military possession of the country to the English.

After the withdrawal of troops from Nagpur, Appa Sahib again renewed his intrigues, raised the Gonds and sent secret instructions to the Killadars not to surrender the forts, which they were holding, to the English. On his final deposition, a maternal grandchild of Raghuji II was adopted by the widows of his grandfather. He took the name of Bhonsla, and was recognized as Raja Raghuji III, on the same terms as were granted to Appa Sahib in 1816. Banka Bai was appointed Regent. She had the care of the young Raja's person, but the Resident superintended and administered every department of the State through officers appointed by himself.

In 1830 the Raja was permitted to assume the actual government. The time of the Raja's minority, when the country was administered by British Officers under the Resident, is still remembered with favour by the people.

Nothing occurred to disturb the peace at large during the next seventeen years; the country was quiet and prosperous, and the greater security afforded by a firm and just rule, was a great stimulus to banking and trade. In the year A. D. 1848, an imposter, named Raghobharti Gusai, pretending to be Appa Sahib, raised an insurrection in Berar, but the disturbance did not extend to Nagpur.

Raghuji III died in December 1853, without a child begotten or adopted. The Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor-General, declared that the state of Nagpur had lapsed to the paramount power. This order was confirmed by the Court of Directors of the late East India Company and by the Crown, and Nagpur became a British Province.

SECTION 3.—*Agriculture.*

Methods of Agriculture.

7. The methods of cultivation have not undergone any material change. Cultivation is carried on almost entirely on large unembanked fields, and the crops are mainly dependent on timely rain. There are so to speak no tanks in the district. They exist in extremely few villages. There are only two irrigation tanks in Waigaon, Haldia and Nawagaon in the Hinganghat tahsil, from which turmeric is irrigated. Rice is sown in a very small area, chiefly in the Girar Pargana of the Hinganghat tahsil. There are 1,210 irrigation wells in orange gardens and vegetable 'baris', which exist in large numbers at Nachangaon, Injhala and Sindhi in the Wardha tahsil, and at Rasulabad, Arvi, Talegaon, Kharangna and Wardha near Manyari, Ahmadnagar and Ashti in the Arvi tahsil. But the total area under irrigation is not more than 3,076 acres. Few new pucca wells have been made for the irrigation of garden crops, while several old wells are lying unused since the prohibition of poppy cultivation.

Proportion of area under principal crops.

The principal crops, which are grown in the district, are cotton, wheat, juari, linseed, tur and tilli; while gram, lakh and peas are grown in small areas. A very small area is capable of bearing two or more crops. Including the area of garden lands under irrigation, the total area returned as double-cropped is not more than 4,530 acres, or only 0·5 per cent. of the total cropped area.

The following figures give the proportion of the area under each staple crop in the three tahsils:—

Tahsil.		Proportion per cent. of area under each crop to total cropped area.				
		Wheat.	Linseed.	Juari.	Cotton.	Total cropped area.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wardha ...	Area	75,527	62,564	96,263	104,986	367,081
	Percentage to total cropped area ...	20·5	17·0	26·2	28·6	...
Hinganghat ...	Area	100,195	64,330	49,319	51,270	310,480
	Percentage to total cropped area ...	32·3	20·7	15 8	16·5	...
Arvi ...	Area	23,539	14,470	99,273	94,834	262,082
	Percentage to total cropped area ...	8·9	5·5	37.9	36·2	...
TOTAL ...	Area	199,261	141,364	244,855	251,090	939,644
	Percentage to total cropped area ...	21·2	15·0	26·1	26 7	...

Wheat is supposed to be the most paying of all the crops, and its land needs more ploughing than that utilized for growing other crops. Its land is prepared from the commencement of the rainy season. Wheat is generally sown in rotation with cotton and juari: the '*nagar*' or plough, which is usually worked by four-bullocks, is not largely used in preparing land except when it is overgrown with grass. It is usually ploughed up with a '*bakhar*' or paring plough worked by two-bullocks at least five or six times before seed is sown. *Kali* soil requires more ploughing than *morand*. Resting fallows are seldom allowed in the better classes of soils, though cultivators occasionally allow portions of their fields to lie uncultivated to provide pasture for their cattle. Weeding is unknown for rabi crops, but it is done with great care in cotton and juari lands, when the plants are small. Juari needs at least one weeding, while cotton is weeded two or three times. The weeding is done by passing a small paring plough between the rows in which the crop is grown, and the grass left near the roots of the plants is weeded out by women, who are largely employed on this work throughout the length and breadth of the district. They work in the fields from noon till evening, and receive nine pies or one anna per diem. Cotton is invariably sown along with tur; while mung and moth are sown mixed up with juari. In each field there are two rows of tur after every ten rows of cotton. Three kurus (or 24 seers tur) are sown with 72 seers of cotton seeds. Lakh and peas are sown separately. Double-crops are very seldom sown in unembanked lands.

Wheat and linseed are more extensively sown in the Hinganghat than in the other tahsils. A large area of very fertile land of the Ashti and Arvi groups is invariably sown with cotton; while in all the other parts of the Arvi tahsil a large area is very uneven and best fitted for sowing cotton and juari.

Density of Cultivation.

8. The following table shows the distribution of village areas according to cultivation :—

	OCCUPIED AREA.						UNOCCUPIED AREA.							IRRIGATED AREA.					
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.																		
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.	Area out of cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Grass-jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area.	From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
At Present ...	836,114 50	102,704 87	1,037,819 37	100,264 02	1,138,083 43	68 56	26,669 46	80,922 95	170,775 85	278,456 80	1,416,539 92	56 04	3,020 94	3,076 98	1,210	2	47,667	95,374
Percentage to total area ...	66 0	7 2	73 2	7 0	80 2	...	1 8	5 7	12 0	19 6	...	...	0 2	0 2	...	...	...	
At last Settlement .	849,009 82	32,530 32	881,619 84	116,164 16	996,784 00	97 67	53,966 76	179,606 85	171,867 54	404,236 71	1,401,042 71	85 29	5,477 91	5,563 19	959	50	...	...
Percentage to total area .	60 6	2 3	62 9	8 2	71 1	...	3 7	12 0	12 2	28 6	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	
Increase or decrease since Settlement ..	+ 86,044 96	+ 70,154 55	+ 56,199 53	—14,900 11	+ 141,299 43	—29 01	—26,297 31	—98,683 90	—821 99	—125,802 2	+ 15,497 21	—29 24	—2,457 67	—2 466 91	+ 251	—49	...	
Percentage	+ 10 1	+ 215 5	+ 17 7	—12 2	+ 14 1	—29 7	—49 5	—54 9	—5	—31 1	+ 1 1	—34 2	—44 8	—44 7	+ 26 1	—98 0		

Complete statistics of last Settlement not available.

The area occupied for purposes of agriculture has increased by 14 per cent., and that actually under cultivation, including fallow of three years or less, by 17·7 per cent.; while the area under crops in the year of attestation was 10 per

cent. larger than that actually sown at the Settlement of 1862. Old fallow of more than three years has diminished by 14,900 acres or 12·9 per cent., while new fallow has very largely increased. The returns of last Setttlement showed only two years fallow, whereas at the present Settlement fallow land of three years or less, including the area ploughed but not sown, is shown separately. In several groups of the Hinganghat and Wardha tahsils the large increase in recent fallow is due to the accident of a season. In 1892 a large area prepared for rabi cultivation was left unsown for want of timely rain in October and November, when the land was hardened and could not be ploughed up for want of moisture. Of the total malguzari area, no less than 80 per cent. is occupied for cultivation, only 7·5 per cent. is under big tree-forest and scrub-jungle and grass, and 12 per cent. is under water, rocks and buildings. The room for further advancement of cultivation is very limited. In the open and plain parts of the district, cultivation has so much advanced that no room whatever has been left for extension of cultivation and grazing cattle, and large encroachments have been made on the village pasture grounds.

Increase in Cultivation

9. The following statistics show the density of agriculture and increase in both cultivated and occupied areas in each assessment group:—

	Group	Percentage of occupied to total area of group.	Increase per cent. in— Occupied area.	Increase per cent. in— Area in cultivation.
	1	2	3	4
WARDHA TAHSIL	1. Anji	77·3	11 0	24·0
	2. Keljhar	57·8	23·0	23·0
	3. Selu	86·2	16·0	19 0
	4. Sindhi	91·4	5·4	9·6
	5. Pawnar	89·2	4·6	7·0
	6. Andori	92·4	5·9	5·4
	7. Deoli	89·5	8 0	16·0
	8. Nachangaon	89·4	16·8	22·5
	Total ...	85·6	9·9	13·6
HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.	1. Mandgaon	90·6	8 3	10·7
	2. Waigaon	89·0	14·0	17·0
	3. Girar	82·7	37 0	52·0
	4. Kora	71 9	35·0	29 0
	5. Hinganghat	92·9	11·5	13 0
	6. Pohna	91 8	6·4	10 3
	7. Wadner	91·4	5·2	8·6
	8. Wagholi	92·5	1·6	2·1
	Total ...	87·8	12·6	14·9
ARVI TAHSIL.	1. Dhadi	46·9	5·0	5·0
	2 Karanja	72·1	30·0	38·0
	3. Dhamkund	55·0	50·0	55 0
	4. Warhona	72·6	59 0	79·0
	5. Kachnur	49 4	60·0	68·0
	6. Kharangna	68·6	29·0	37·0
	7. Arvi	87·5	8·0	14·6
	8. Ashti	73·1	2·7	3·0
	Total ...	66·8	23·6	28·0
	Total for the District ...	80·3	14·1	17·7

The lands of malguzari villages lying in the open parts of the Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils are very closely cultivated. In the Keljhar Group of the Wardha tahsil, which borders on the Nagpur district, a large area is covered with hills and forest, and the land is mostly unfit for cultivation. In the Girar and Kora groups of the Hinganghat tahsil also there is a large area under malguzari forests, but the land is fit for cultivation. It is in these groups that the occupied area has expanded, respectively, by 37 and 35 per cent. A large area of jungle and waste land has been enclosed for purposes of agriculture.

The largest increase in cultivation has taken place in the Arvi tahsil, especially in the groups of Karanja, Dhamkund, Warhona, Kachnur and Kharangna, which are more or less mountainous, and in which a large area of inferior and stony khardi and bardi land has been brought under cultivation. Cultivation has reached its highest summit in the Dhadi, Ashti and Arvi groups, which lie in the Wardha valley, and it is now advancing into and penetrating the most isolated and jungly parts of the district. Til and cotton are largely grown on inferior lands, and yield a large income.

Statistics of crops and increase since last Settlement.

10. The statistics of crops are contrasted below:—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Linseed.	Til.	Juari.	Cotton.	Other crops.	Total.	Area double-cropped.	Net area under crop.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Present ...	199,261·13	5,015·68	244·56	141,363·59	27,320·55	244,854·47	251,090·20	70,494·45	939,664·63	4,530·13	935,114·50
Percentage to total cropped area ...	21·2	·5	...	15·0	2·9	26·1	26·7	7·5	...	·04	...
At last Settlement ...	174,476·45	792·18	579·56	76,625·50	3,612·87	310,491·97	226,533·91	56,055·43	849,167·87	98·35	849,069·52
Percentage to total cropped area ...	20·5	...	...	9·0	·04	36·5	26·6	6·6	...	...	...
Increase or decrease since Settlement...	+24,784·68	+4,223·50	—325·00	+64,738·09	+23,707·68	—65,637·50	+24,556·29	+14,439·02	+90,476·76	+4,431·78	+86,044·99
Percentage of increase or decrease .	+14·2	+533·1	—57·8	+84·4	+656·2	—21·1	+10·8	+25·7	+10·6	+4,506·1	+10·1

The cultivation of wheat, linseed and cotton has made great progress. The area under wheat has increased by 24,785 acres, and that sown with cotton by 24,556 acres. But the largest increase of 64,738 acres has taken place in the area under linseed, the cultivation of which is less expensive but much more remunerative than that of wheat. The area under til has also largely expanded. Linseed, cotton and til are largely exported to Bombay, while juari is grown exclusively for local consumption. It forms part of the daily diet of a large proportion of the population of this district, while juari stalks supply most nutritious fodder for cattle. Of the total cropped area of the district, 21 per cent. is under wheat, 18 per cent. under linseed and til, 26 per cent. under juari, 26·7 per cent. under cotton, and the rest under other crops. Cotton and juari are more extensively grown in the Arvi tahsil.

Rainfall.

11. Rainfall is registered at the Tahsil head-quarters of Wardha, Hinganghat and Arvi. The quinquennial averages are given below:—

				Wardha.	Hinganghat.	Arvi.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Three years from 1866			1868 ..	35·73	44·35	30·60
Five	Do.	1869	1873 ...	32·73	38·65	29·44
	Do.	1874	1878 ...	38·99	42·20	33·86
	Do.	1879 to	1883 ...	48·00	45·58	38·73
	Do.	1884	1888 ...	39·94	41·48	34·77
	Do.	1889	1893 ...	41·78	43·01	45 37

Except in the quinquennial period (1869—1873), the rainfall has been ample for agricultural purposes, but it is liable to considerable annual fluctuations. The minimum registered at Wardha during the last twenty-eight years was 23·48 inches in 1868, which was followed by severe scarcity. The minimum registered at Arvi in 1885 was only 14·36 inches, though the accuracy of the figure is doubtful. On the other hand, in eight out of twenty-eight years, the fall has amounted to or exceeded 50 inches.

The following figures show pretty clearly the extent to which the rainfall is liable to fluctuate:—

	Wardha.	Hinganghat.	Arvi.
	During years		
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Maximum fall	63·91 (1883)	73 59 (1883)	53·56 (1890)
Minimum „	23·48 (1868)	24·01 (1879)	14·36 (1885)
Number of years in which the rainfall amounted to—			
Less than 30 inches	6	4	9
From 30 inches to 40 inches ..	10	10	8
„ 40 „ to 50 „ ...	7	10	6
„ 50 „ to 60 „ ...	4	1	5
Over 60 „ ...	1	3	...

A fall of about 40 inches would ordinarily suffice for a good crop, but more depends on its distribution than on its amount. The effect of irregularities in its distribution on the harvests of the last four years will be noticed further on. Excessive rain during the cold-weather months is very liable to induce rust in the wheat crop, especially if it falls early in the season before the plants come into ear.

The spring crops are also exposed to peculiar risks from frost and hail. Sharp frost is often experinced at nights, especially in the hill valleys, and if occurring late in the season, while the wheat is in flower, may turn a promising crop into absolute failure.

Early in its growth wheat may suffer from rust, later on from frost, and having escaped both it may be destroyed by hail.

Normal outturn of principal crops

12. In 1889 the Settlement Commissioner framed estimates of the standard outturn of the principal crops in each district of the Central Provinces, based on the results of crop cutting experiments during the four years preceding. The following standards were adopted for the Wardha District:—

	Lbs		Lbs.
Juari ...	750	Gram ...	700
Linseed ...	350	Til ...	250
Wheat ...	700	Rice ...	600
Cotton ...	240	Sugar-cane (Gurh) ...	1,800

These standards, however, represented an ordinary full or 16-anna crop, and were somewhat in excess of a bare average. Under the then standing orders the term 16 annas was to be used to express an average or normal crop, but, as a matter of fact, with the people of these Provinces, this expression indicated a full crop and not the abstract idea of an average, and the district season and crop reports always referred to 16 annas as a full crop,— the term most nearly representing an average being 12 or 13 annas in the rupee.

Orders to this effect were subsequently modified and issued in Circular No. 36, Series III, and in 1894 the standards for the Wardha district were modified as follows:—

		Lbs.			Lbs.
Juari	...	700	Gram	...	600
Linseed	...	300	Til	...	350
Wheat	...	580	Rice (unhusked)	...	700
Cotton (uncleaned)	...	280	Sugar-cane (Gurh)	...	3,000

The rainfall during the last four years has been more or less abnormal. The total fall has not been deficient, but its distribution has been very irregular, as is indicated by the following figures:—

Year.	Early monsoon.		Late monsoon.		Rabi sowing.		Cold weather.	Total for the year.
	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December, January and February.	
Normal.	7·00	15·00	7·00	7·50	2·00	·50	1·00	40 00
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches
1888-89 ..	6 27	16·53	3·82	3 29	·37	2·47	...	33 73
1889-90 ...	5·83	15 04	12 26	4·36	6·02	...	...	44 45
1890-91 ...	5 31	15 06	5·85	9 06	·23	2·01	1·73	40 23
1891-92 ...	·76	21 06	4 13	20·93	·88	...	·83	48 65
1892-93 ...	4·20	17·84	8·61	7 94	5·27	09	2 55	52 74
1893-94 ...	6·04	9·02	12 44	6 06	4·30	2 84	·13	41 10

The characteristics of each year's rainfall, and its effect on either season's crops, may be summarized as follows:—

Year.	Kharif Season.	Rabi Season	Rainfall of year as a whole
1	2	3	4
1890-91.	(Cotton).—A rather prolonged break of rain in part of August and September, injured the crop on inferior soils. But prospects were greatly improved by later rains. Outturn 12 annas. (Til).—A bumper crop was at first anticipated, but the rain of November was injurious. Outturn 13 annas.	(Wheat).—Damage resulted from excessive untimely rain and in some places from hail. Outturn 12 annas. (Linseed).—Excessive moisture caused damage and in places the crop was ruined by hail. Outturn 10 annas.	Up to average.
1891-92.	(Cotton).—The crop was sown very late, owing to late arrival of the monsoon, and suffered very much from heavy and continuous rain since it was sown, which prevented weeding on low-lying lands. Outturn 6 annas. (Til).—Excess of rain caused great damage. Outturn 6 annas.	(Wheat).—A large area remained unsown, owing to the lack of seasonable rain. The crop on inferior lands was very poor indeed. Outturn 8 annas. (Linseed).—Much land on which the til crop was ruined was resown with linseed. Outturn 10 annas.	Above average.

Year.	Kharif Season.	Rabi Season.	Rainfall of year as a whole.
1	2	3	4
1892-93.	(Cotton).—Some damage was caused by continuous rain, but the break which set in immediately improved prospects. Outturn 14 annas. (Til).—The crop suffered considerably from October rain. Outturn 8 annas.	(Wheat).—Rain and cloudy weather produced rust. Outturn 8 annas. (Linseed).—The crop was injured by heavy rain. Outturn 14 annas.	Much above average.
1893-94.	(Cotton).—An average crop was obtained. Outturn 13 annas. (Til).—The crop suffered from heavy rain of September. Outturn 8 annas.	(Wheat).—Rainfall was unfavourable at sowing time. Rust attacked the crop throughout the district. Outturn 8 annas. (Linseed).—The crop was attacked by rust. Outturn 8 annas.	Up to average.

Thus, during the four years there have been two fair cotton and one wheat harvest. Til gave an outturn of 13 annas in one year, while in three years its yield did not exceed 8 annas. Linseed suffered from untimely rain and rust, and gave an outturn of 10 annas in two years, 14 annas in 1892-93 and only 8 annas in 1893-94

Crop experiments.

13. Much reliance cannot be placed on the results of experiments made up to the year 1891, as it is by no means easy for an untrained person to select a crop which is about the average of its class The soil classification made during the Settlement will remove this difficulty in future. But before the year 1891, the soil classing was not properly understood, and the opinions of officers who had not gained experience in the Settlement Department cannot be relied upon. The method of weighing was also defective, and this accounts largely for the striking differences in the outturn of crops experimented upon in some years, as will be found in the subjoined table, in which the present standards for juari, linseed, wheat and cotton are contrasted with the results of crop experiments made during the past nine years:—

CROPS.	JUARI.		LINSEED.		WHEAT.		COTTON.		GRAM.		TIL.	
PRESENT STANDARD.	Lbs. 700		Lbs. 300		Lbs. 580		Lbs. 280		Lbs. 600		Lbs. 350	
Year.	Number of experiments.	Average outturn.	Number of experiments.	Average outturn.	Number of experiments.	Average outturn.	Number of experiments.	Average outturn.	Number of experiments.	Average outturn.	Number of experiments.	Average outturn.
1885-86 ...	3	787	3	194	1	630	...	...	1	960	2	365
1886-87 ..	23	1,009	13	475	16	977	4	110	...	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	7	618	9	260	15	594	...	...	1	320	...	...
1888-89 ...	6	835	12	375	12	689	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	7	1,121	2	375	18	574	..	...	1	890	...	...
1890-91 ...	...	...	...	...	7	546	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	3	730	3	260	4	572	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	...	...	4	320	26	470	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893-94 ...	12	480	3	320	6	460	12	210	...	...	...	...

I regret that I could not find time to make sufficient experiments with cotton and juari, owing to my having been busily engaged in assessment work. The Senior Assistant was also employed for the most part in this work. The Junior Assistant, who was marching in the Arvi tahsil, made no experiments with cotton in 1892-93. In 1893-94 both the assistants made twelve experiments with juari, and twelve with cotton. The former was much influenced by season, and the yield fell much below the average; while cotton yielded on an average 210 lbs. per acre. I made fifteen experiments with wheat, and my two assistants made twenty-one with wheat, and ten with linseed; but unfortunately the outturn was so much affected by rust and rain that they furnish no reliable basis for comparison. Ten experiments, with wheat in kali II, gave an average yield per acre of 584 lbs.; ten in morand I of 584 lbs.; and three in morand I pathar of 440 lbs.; and two in morand II sadharan of 580 lbs.

The seven experiments made with juari in 1889-90, which gave an average of 1,121 lbs., were all made along the left bank of the Wardha River in the Arvi tahsil, in which juari is extensively grown, but a large proportion of juari is also grown on lands of vastly inferior productiveness, and the standard has been rightly fixed at 700 lbs. The linseed crop is very precarious, and the standard of 300 lbs. is correct. The wheat crop of 1888 was returned at about half of an average, and that of 1889 as rather higher. Having regard to the results of these experiments and to other information collected by me during the course of Settlement operations, I do not think that a higher figure than 600 lbs. can be safely adopted. No experiments were made with gram and til, since they are not extensively grown, and do not form the staple products of the district.

Gross produce of district.

14. The gross produce of the district, as given by these standards, is as follows:—

Details of crop as shown in Table III.	Area.	Estimated Outturn per acre.	Gross Produce.	Value Rate.	Gross Value.	Value per acre.		
	Acres.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Per Rupee.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat ...	199,261	600	119,556,600	34 lbs.	35,16,370	17	10	4
Rice ...	5,016	700	3,511,200	22 „	1,59,600	31	13	1
Sugar-cane ..	245	3,000	735,000	Rs. 50 per acre.	14,700	50	0	0
Linseed ...	141,364	300	42,409,200	26 lbs. per rupee.	16,31,123	11	8	7
Tilli ...	27,321	350	9,562,350	30 „	3,18,745	11	10	8
Juari ...	244,854	700	171,397,800	48 „	35,70,787	14	9	3
Cotton ...	251,090	† 80	20,087,200	5 „	40,17,440	16	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	* 70,494	...	...	Rs. 25 per acre.	14,87,350	25	0	0
Total ...	939,645	...	367,259,350	...	1,47,16,115	...	...	...

		Acres.
* Fodder grass	...	11,000
Miscellaneous	...	59,494

† Cleaned, being 30 per cent. of uncleaned produce.

The area shown as miscellaneous includes minor food-grains, garden crops, miscellaneous non-food crops and fodder crops (grass). The latter, which covers an area of about 11,000 acres, has been excluded from the saleable produce; while for the former three I have adopted a round sum of Rs. 25 per acre. The produce of after-crops has been taken as half the net outturn, (*i. e.* deducting for seed) they would yield if grown as sole-crops, *plus* the amount of seed sown.

The value rates adopted for wheat, linseed, juari and cotton are those adopted as the averages at the time of assessment. In other cases they represent averages for the five years ending 1892. The value rate adopted for juari does not, however, include the price of 'karbi' (stalks), which is sold at a rate varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per 1,000 pulas (bundles).

A fair average valuation for an acre of sugar-cane would be about Rs. 100, but as the area includes land under rotation crops, I have taken only Rs. 50. In estimating the value of garden crops at Rs. 20 and the value of embanked crops at Rs. 5, I have kept well on the side of moderation.

According to these figures the value of the annual agricultural produce of the district amounts on an average to Rs. 1,47,16,115, on which the revised land revenue of the district falls at only 5 per cent. There is about Rs. 36 worth of produce for every head of population, which according to the Census of 1891, is as follows:—

	Number.
Men	151,240
Women	143,495
Children	106,119
TOTAL ...	400,854

The net produce of the district after deducting the seed, amounts on an average to 358,018,380 lbs.; the quantity required for the annual consumption of the people at the rate of 1½ lbs. for a man, 1 lb. for a woman and ¾ lb. for a child per day, and adding a margin of 10 per cent. for waste, amounts to 180,652,516 lbs., and that required for plough-cattle, at the rate of 4 lbs. per day, per pair of bullocks for three months amounts to 22,551,480 lbs., thus leaving a balance of 154,814,384 lbs. available for export.

Statistics of tenures.

15. The statistics of tenures are exhibited in the following table:—

| | Held by Malguzars. | | |

At the last Settlement the proprietor's home-farm included 142,940 acres. The area has now risen to 201,352 acres, or by 40·8 per cent. The total area occupied for cultivation has risen by 141,299 acres, so that the malguzars have clearly added 58,412 acres out of it to their home-farm. In some cases they have brought new land under cultivation, but in most instances they have added to their home-farm land previously held by ryots. The malguzars have largely improved their home-farm by letting inferior portions of their old sir land to tenants, and taking their fertile lands in their own possession. Their home-farm now includes a disproportionately large share of the best lands in the village. The present home-farm area is, however, only 17·6 per cent. of the total area occupied for cultivation. In only three groups (Dhadi, Warhona and Arvi) does the percentage rise as high as 26, 21 and 22 per cent. respectively.

Of the total home-farm area 135,705 acres (or 11 per cent.) are held in sir right, of which 30,540 acres are leased out to tenants-at-will. The remaining area is held as khudkasht,—that is to say, it only forms part of the demesne so long as it is cultivated by the malguzars themselves. In determining the extent of sir land, the directions of Section 69-A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act have been fully carried out, and all lands in excess of one-fourth of the total cultivated area of each mahal have been recorded as khudkasht.

Plot Proprietors.

The area held by plot proprietors (malik-makbuzas) whether revenue-paying or revenue-free, is only 4·5 per cent. of the total occupied area. It has increased by 17,005 acres since the last Settlement, owing to the settlement in that right of a large proportion of the area formerly held by revenue-free grantees. The lands have been settled with their heirs and representatives on payment of revenue. There are extremely few plot proprietors in this district who hold their lands revenue-free as against the village proprietors. A large proportion of this area is in the possession of non-resident Brahmins and village watchmen. The former never cultivate it themselves and seldom get it cultivated by other persons at their own expense, but invariably derive large profits by sub-letting it to other tenants from year to year or for short periods. In the year of Settlement no less than 44 per cent. of their entire area was leased out to tenants.

Absolute occupancy tenants.

The absolute occupancy tenants hold 174,536, acres or 15 per cent. of the total occupied area. At the former Settlement these rights were conferred on an area of 206,415 acres, and there has been a decrease in thirty years of 31,879 acres, or 15 per cent., owing partly to the relinquishments of holdings during seasons of unfavourable harvest, and partly to transfers made for considerations. A large number of such holdings in this district have passed into the hands of malguzars and money-lenders under pressure of debts. In many other districts, a much larger decrease has occurred in the area of this class of ryots. For a few years subsequent to the last Settlement, the value of this status was not fully appreciated by the people. But at present absolute occupancy tenants show firm attachment to their land, and succeed in realizing a large value on its transfer.

Occupancy tenants.

On the other hand, the area held in occupancy tenant right has increased under the (now abolished) Twelve Years' Rule from 151,348 to 424,118 acres, or from 15 to 37 per cent. of the total occupied area. Until recently the change in law, which was made eleven years ago, in 1884, was not properly understood by the people of this district, and although they were accustomed from a long time to the payment of large nazarana to malguzars on taking up new holdings, not a single ordinary tenant had cared to buy the right of occupancy on payment of a sum equal to 2½ times the yearly rental.

Ordinary tenants.

The area held by ordinary tenants amounts to 273,764 acres, constituting 24 per cent. of the total occupied area. Out of this 4·4 per cent. is, however, held by tenants who also hold other land in absolute and simple occupancy right, but a large proportion of it is cultivated by tenants of the occupancy class.

16. Briefly then the area occupied for cultivation is cultivated by the various classes of landlords and tenants in the following proportions:—

Various classes of ryots.

		Per cent.
Included in Malguzar's sir and khudkasht	... ...	17·6
Held by Malik-makbuzas	... ..	4·5
Do. Revenue-free grantees	... ...	·7
Do. Absolute occupancy tenants	... ...	15·4
Do. Occupancy tenants	... ...	37·3
Do. Absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants in ordinary right		4·4
Do. Ordinary tenants	... ...	19·6

The remaining ·5 per cent. is held by village servants or by dependants of the malguzars.

17. The principal village servant is the watchman or the kotwar, who was hitherto very poorly remunerated. The annual fee which was realized from ryots in kind was distributed among a large number of co-sharers. His position has been really improved at the new Settlement, and his emoluments substantially increased.

Village servants.

18. It will not be out of place to note here a few statistics, which I abstracted from the village papers in connection with the correspondence which took place in 1892 with the Commissioner of Settlements:—

Growth of occupancy right.

	Area held by—			
	Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total tenant area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At last Settlement ...	206,415	151,348	434,152	791,915
At 1884-85 ...	187,160	362,976	301,377	851,513
„ 1885-86 ...	182,649	384,807	222,730	790,186
„ 1886-87 ...	177,524	378,880	272,644	829,048
„ 1887-88 ...	176,673	378,792	277,048	832,513
„ 1888-89 ...	176,673	378,792	277,048	832,513
„ 1889-90 ...	176,673	378,792	279,048	834,513
„ 1890-91 ...	176,877	422,995	268,827	868,199
„ 1891-92 ...	175,681	422,554	276,575	874,810
In the year of Settlement ...	174,536	424,119	273,764	872,419
Increase or decrease per cent ...	—15·4	+180·2	—36·9	+10·1

The figures abstracted from the village papers do not give a correct idea of the extent to which occupancy rights have been acquired or extinguished since 1884. The village papers prepared prior to the introduction of the patwari system were very untrustworthy, as they were rendered by the malguzars and written as they liked. The patwaris were for the first time appointed in this district in the year 1884-85. The village papers prepared by them prior to the new survey and attestation also, did not correctly represent the existing facts. It was only at the recent survey that the rights acquired by tenants by prescriptive possession, under the former rule of 12 years, were ascertained and correctly recorded. In no cases were the occupancy rights purchased by any tenants, and the area held by this class of tenants in 1884 could only increase under the operation of Section 62 of the Tenancy Act, but the figures of the new Settlement give an increase of 61,143 acres over those of 1884-85. The above explanation accounts for this increase.

Litigation between landlords and ryots.

19. The following table gives details of the litigation between landlords and tenants which took place since 1884 :—

Year.	Suits for ejectment.	Suits for recovery of possession	Suits for arrears of rent.	Suits for recovery of a penalty for the levy of anything in excess of rent by a landlord.	Suits for recovering penalty from a landlord for refusing a receipt or giving a defective receipt.	All other suits between landlords and tenants	Total.
1884 ...	...	10	470	1	1	4	486
1885 ...	5	14	533	1	3	6	562
1886 ...	4	54	640	...	3	4	705
1887 ...	6	32	483	1	...	4	526
1888 ...	57	22	619	...	1	...	699
1889 ...	19	29	654	...	1	...	703
1890 ...	134	6	583	...	...	...	723
1891 ...	330	14	690	...	...	...	1,034
1892 ...	52	24	866	...	...	...	942
1893 ...	48	...	889	...	...	2	939
1894 ...	2	...	1,246	...	1	4	1,253
TOTAL ...	657	205	7,678	3	10	24	8,572

The suits for ejectment of tenants were not numerous, except in 1891, but they were instituted not for the purpose of ejecting tenants, but with the sole object to induce the occupancy and ordinary tenants to agree to an enhancement of rent. Many applications were wrongly presented for service of notice on occupancy tenants. The malguzars have not hitherto shown an undue desire to get rid of their occupancy tenants. The practice of sub-letting lands is very commonly followed in this district; and the landlords very seldom interfere when this class of tenants or even ordinary tenants sub-let their lands to other tenants without their consent. They have, of course, interfered in some cases of mortgages and sales which were effected without their express consent. But such cases too have not been numerous. In some cases in which the malguzars have ousted their tenants through the Civil courts, they have succeeded in letting their lands and also portions of their khudkasht lands to other tenants on payment of heavy premium. The following are some instances in which the right to cultivate land has been sold on payment of heavy consideration :—

Name of Village.	Details of right.	Area sold.	Rent.	Nazarana paid.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.	Rs. a. p	Rs
Nachangaon ...	Ordinary	2·01	20 0 0	250
Kandegaon ...	Occupancy	23 26	11 6 0	300
	Ordinary	7 40	16 8 0	
Dhotra ...	Occupancy	28 58	30 0 0	240
	do.	17 85	7 8 0	175
	do.	12·97	12 0 0	100
	do.	8 64	13 0 0	200
Deogaon ...	Ordinary	26·64	3 0 0	450
Govindpur ...	Ordinary	22 00	10 0 0	100
	do.	13 56	7 0 0	100
	do.	8·81	6 0 0	100
Waigaon ...	Ordinary	20·34	6 0 0	55
	do.	9 71	16 0 0	100
Bhankheda ...	Ordinary	24·85	15 0 0	60
	do.	18 53	16 0 0	135

Name of Village.	Details of right.	Area sold.	Rent.	Nazarana paid.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Powni ...	Ordinary	10·74	14 4 7	100
	do.	15·26	25 0 0	75
Karanji Kazi ...	Ordinary	38·13	13 0 0	100
Pipra ...	Ordinary	14·16	6 0 0	175
Keljhar ...	Occupancy	20·82	18 0 0	150
	do.	62·18	71 0 0	650
	do.	19 62	25 0 0	150
	do.	27·95	50 0 0	400
Janglapur ...	Occupancy	7·16	20 0 0	100
Wathoda ...	Ordinary	8·42	2 0 0	100
	do.	9·57	11 0 0	
	do.	12·10	7 0 0	150
Pawnar ...	Ordinary	32·32	25 0 0	200
Khairi ...	Ordinary	10·25	15 0 0	135
	do.	22·84	21 8 0	90
Thanegaon ...	Ordinary	37 86	19 0 0	200
	do.	33 24	3 0 0	150
Rajni ...	Ordinary	20 37	7 0 0	50
	do.	23·79	8 0 0	50
Bori ...	Occupancy	54·91	34 0 0	50
	Ordinary	55 89	57 8 0	750
Kinhala ...	Ordinary	16 52	16 0 0	100
	do.	11·28	15 0 0	100
Ekamba ...	Ordinary	29 89	2 0 0	300
Jamkhuta ..	Ordinary	5·64	5 0 0	200
Dhaodi Buzurg ...	Ordinary	58·09	21 0 0	500
	do.	16·77	13 0 0	300
Alora ...	Ordinary	18 43	20 0 0	100
	do.	19·87	20 0 0	200
Jasapur ...	Ordinary	45·83	55 0 0	300
	do.	15·89	8 0 0	200
Indermare ...	Ordinary	35·26	40 0 0	50
Sonegaon Kunker ...	Ordinary	99·00	18 0 0	300
	do.	46·00	12 0 0	200

Purchase of occupancy right under Section 62 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act.

20. The practice of customarily paying nazarana on annual letting of land, which was undoubtedly in vogue some twenty or twenty-five years ago, has since been discontinued. Lands voluntarily relinquished by ordinary tenants are let to other persons from year to year on terminable leases without levy of nazarana. It is only when valuable lands acquired by ejecting tenants, through the aid of the courts, and parts of khudkasht land are let for cultivation, that the right to cultivate either for a fixed or an indefinite period is sold on payment of heavy consideration. In such cases rents are fixed at a very low figure. In most of these cases, where the particular right conferred had not been specified in the deeds of transfer, the purchasers were recorded in the records of the new Settlement as possessing a right of occupancy. These illustrations clearly indicate that, although the purchasers paid much larger sums than 2½ times the yearly rental, and were able to pay the prescribed premium, the tenants in this district did not care to purchase occupancy right on payment of the prescribed premium. The large increase which has taken place in the area of occupancy holdings is undoubtedly the result of the operation of the former rule of 12 years, which worked slowly for the benefit of the tenants, and without arousing the adverse feelings of a large majority of the landlords. The change in law was not fully understood, not only by the ignorant masses, but also by a large number of subordinate officials and patwaris who were expected to explain its provisions to them. It was chiefly their ignorance which hitherto made Section 62 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act quite inoperative. The opportunity was,

however, taken at the assemblage of tenants when the work of announcement of revised rents was in progress, to explain their rights to them. During the course of 12 months, 297 tenants were induced by the officers of the Settlement Department to purchase occupancy right on payment of the sums exhibited in the following table:—

Tahsil.	Premia equal to 2½ times the yearly rental not exceeding Rs—							Above Rs. 100.	Total.
	10	20	30	40	50	75	100		
Wardha ...	37	28	28	6	4	9	4	6	122
Hinganghat ...	7	4	2	4	1	4	2	...	24
Arvi ...	37	24	38	15	18	11	5	3	151
Total ...	81	56	68	25	23	24	11	9	297

Detailed lists of such tenants were submitted for the information of the Chief Commissioner, who was pleased to send the following reply to the Settlement Commissioners's letter No. 613-142, dated the 26th February 1894, in his Revenue Secretary's letter No. 1,509, dated the 21st March 1894.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 613-142, "dated the 26th February 1894, bringing to notice the efforts made by Rai "Bahadur Parshotam Dass, Settlement Officer, Wardha, in inducing ryots to "take advantage of the opportunities afforded them to purchase occupancy "rights, and the exceptional success which he has achieved".

"In reply I am to say that the Chief Commissioner warmly acknowledges "the work done by the Settlement Officer, which is eminently satisfactory".

No less than 2,000 printed pamphlets describing the rights of tenants were distributed to educated and intelligent malguzars and tenants.

Although I have no doubt that well-to-do tenants will now continue to benefit by the provisions of Section 62 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, yet I have no hesitation in saying that, under the present circumstances of the Central Provinces, the former 12 years' rule was more suited to the requirements of the people and poorer tenants, and its re-introduction will confer greater boon on them.

Illegal practice of ejectment of ryots.

21. Another practice which needs constant and vigorous checking on the part of the Revenue authorities and Civil courts, is the illegal ejectment of ordinary tenants. Ryoti and khudkasht lands are let for cultivation to other tenants on short-term leases, which are invariably written on plain paper and are also occasionally registered; and the ordinary tenants, who execute them, are summarily ejected on their termination. A large number of such ordinary tenants were summarily ejected by the malguzars immediately after the attestation of the Settlement records had been effected. This necessitated numerous changes in the records at the time of announcement of revised rents. It was a clear breach of faith on the part of landlords. The officers of the Settlement Department had no power to replace the tenants in possession of their land, and the latter had no money to sue the landlords for recovery of possession. This injurious practice is very prevalent in the district since some years, and inflicts great hardship on the ryots. The uncertainty, which attaches to their possession, dissuades them from effecting any improvements. It has now been clearly explained to all the tenants at the time of announcement, that Section 55 of the Tenancy Act protects them from illegal ejectment, and that they cannot be ousted except as provided by Sections 48 and 55 of the Act, *i. e.*—

(1) for arrears of rent;

(2) in execution of a decree of a Civil court passed on the ground of the tenant having diverted the land to non-agricultural purposes, or being chargeable with some other act or omission, which by custom not inconsistent with this Act or with any other enactment, for the time being in force, renders him liable to be ejected; or

(3) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent demanded by his landlord in accordance with the provisions contained in Sections 56 to 59, or that the holding consists entirely of sir land.

Section 55 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act clearly lays down that except under the above circumstances, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, or any provisions of a record-of-right, an ordinary tenant shall not be ejected from his land. The Judicial Commissioner has also passed a ruling to the same effect in the case of Shanker Singh Plaintiff, *versus* Atmaram, Durga and Tukaram Defendants, that a landlord cannot by serving a notice on an ordinary tenant to quit, determine his tenancy. If the District authorities will carefully watch the action of the landlords, and have all such cases of illegal ejectment reported to them by the patwaris, it will be attended with salutary effects, and the ryots will show greater attachment to the soil.

Section 4.—Trade and Prices.

Lines of communications.

22. Prior to the last Settlement only two main roads existed for communication and transport of trade—one from Nagpur to Hyderabad—and the other from Nagpur to Bombay *viâ* Umraoti. The district has since made large improvements. It is traversed in the centre by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, which enters it at Pulgaon and leaves it at Sindhi; while stations are located at Pulgaon, Dahegaon, Wardha, Pawnar and Sindhi. The Warora State Railway, which is now managed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, runs between Wardha and Warora, passing through the centre of the Hinganghat Tahsil. There are two stations at Sonegaon and Hinganghat, and the third, Nagri station, is located just on the borders of the district. In the Wardha Tahsil two large feeder-roads run on both sides of the Railway line. The one running from Nachangaon, connects the towns of Deoli and Hinganghat with the Pulgaon station, and carries to it the cotton for which this part is especially famous. The other running from the same point, and passing through Waifal, Talegaon, Elikeli, Selu and Keljhar enters the Nagpur District near Warangaon. Another fair-weather road running from Wardha *viâ* Pawnar joins it at Selu, while a small feeder-road has been made from Deoli to the Dahegaon Railway station. Another road runs between Deoli and Wardha. The eastern part of the Hinganghat Tahsil is traversed by the old Imperial road running from Nagpur to Hyderabad. It is joined by a feeder-road which connects it with Hinganghat. The numerous cart-tracks, running from village to village, answer all needful purposes excellently. They are well adapted for the small country-carts, which are largely used for the conveyance of traffic from outlying villages to the several Railway stations. The Wardha and Hinganghat Tahsils enjoy great facilities for transport of trade. But the Arvi, or the northern Tahsil, is deficient in communications. There is only one made but unmetalled road running over a distance of 21 miles, between Arvi, the head-quarters of the Tahsil, and Pulgaon, where there is a Railway station, and a large cotton Spinning Mill has recently been constructed. In the other directions cart-tracks answer all purposes of transport during the open seasons. The principal cart-tracks are those running from Karanja to Sarwari, Ashti, Arvi and Bishnur, over which a good deal of traffic passes to Dhamangaon and Umraoti in Berar. There are also fair-weather tracks running from Warhona to Pulgaon *viâ* Rohna, from Kharangna to Wardha *viâ* Anji, and from Arvi to Ashti. Some of them are, however, very rugged and pass over stony lands and ghâts. It will confer a very great boon on the people of this tahsil, if a fair-weather road is made from Kondhali, in the Katol Tahsil of the Nagpur District, to Arvi, passing through Karanja, and Sarwari and another from Sarwari to Ashti and from Ashti to Arvi, where considerable trade is carried on in cotton, and four cotton Ginning factories have been established.

Trade posts.

23. There are no trade registering posts in the district, and no statistics of trade are therefore available. A good deal of traffic is carried on by means of the Railway lines. There are four staple products of the three tahsils, *viz.*, wheat, linseed, cotton and juari. The first three are grown chiefly for export to other countries, while juari is grown almost exclusively for domestic consumption.

24. The following statistics of the trade carried by the Railway during the five years 1888—1892, have been obtained from the Railway Audit Office at Bombay :—

Traffic by Rail.

QUANTITY IN MAUNDS EXPORTED FROM EACH STATION DURING FIVE YEARS.

Station.	Wheat.					Linseed.					Cotton.					Juari.				
	1888	1889	1890.	1891	1892	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Pulgaon	21,825	12,182	16,538	21,672	6,342	23,291	19,147	14,712	34,433	28,835	207	...	147	...	117	74	785	9,106	5,582	876
Deguon	42,304	2,853	22,627	27,963	4,941	34,188	22,088	15,880	30,886	24,961	.	...	...	...	...	.	181	3,703	1,098	88
Wardha	57,780	17,124	18,945	22,430	3,988	73,004	46,847	54,307	88,240	63,544	108,587	116,943	104,187	94,876	68,520	78	80	400	852	541
Pawnar	1,672	6	382	1,245	105	367	692	297	1,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Sindhi	78,540	91,891	42,949	42,743	16,476	23,199	28,939	33,461	36,160	30,738	..	...	...	...	115	...	9	86	...	17
Total ...	202,464	124,024	101,841	109,253	31,753	159,138	118,606	117,796	189,871	146,976	108,774	116,743	104,334	94,876	68,760	149	1,060	13,294	7,170	1,666

25. There are four municipal towns in the district, and the statistics given below will give some idea of the trade which passes through them.

Trade in Municipal Towns.

Statement of Octroi duty levied at Arvi :—

	1889 90		1890-91.		1891 92.	
	Income.	Refund.	Income.	Refund.	Income.	Refund.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arvi	7,319	703	7,524	905	7,324	1,019

The following figures show the transactions of the Cotton Ginning factories at Arvi:—

1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Uncleaned cotton purchased.	Cleaned cotton sold.	Uncleaned cotton purchased	Cleaned cotton sold.	Uncleaned cotton purchased.	Cleaned cotton sold.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
53,344	17,771	106,845	35,611	95,748	31,907

The following figures show the duty levied at Wardha and Deoli in the Wardha Tahsil:—

	Wardha.				Deoli.		
	Road-tax.	Bazar-tax	Duty on sale of bullocks, &c.	Total.	Bazar-tax	Duty on sale of bullocks, &c.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90 ...	4,493 1 6	4,529 13 2	788 11 7	9,811 10 3	841 0 0	2,726 9 0	3,567 9 0
1890-91 ...	5,718 7 9	3,670 9 3	668 0 0	10,057 1 0	828 6 6	2,639 6 6	3,467 13 0
1891-92 ...	4,855 14 3	3,163 4 3	397 5 3	8,416 7 9	768 13 3	1,570 2 0	2,338 15 3

Details of Octroi duty levied at Hinganghat:—

1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Octroi.	Refund.	Octroi.	Refund.	Octroi.	Refund.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
16,848	4,433	19,778	5,484	21,185	8,499

The average quantity of cotton consumed in the Hinganghat Mills was 30,000 maunds.

The other articles of export are wheat, linseed, til and ghi; while the imports consist chiefly of English piece-goods, salt, hardware, gurh and spices. The use of kerosine oil has largely prevented the manufacture of til and castor-seed oil for burning puposes. Linseed oil is largely consumed by almost all classes of people for cooking food.

Weekly Markets.

26. Large weekly markets are also held at the following places.—In the Wardha Tahsil, at Sindhi, Selu, Anji, Waiphal, Nachangaon and Andori. In the Hinghanghat Tahsil, at Allipur, Wadner, Pohna, Kangaon, Mandgaon, Girar, Wasi and Samundarpur. In the Arvi Tahsil, at Ashti, Karanja, Rasulabad, Warhona and Kharangna.

27. The following statement shows the prices which have ruled since 1861. They are also compared below with the average prices as obtained from the account-books of several persons :—

Prices.

Year.	RATE IN SEERS PER RUPEE.							
	WHEAT.		LINSEED.		COTTON.		JUARI.	
	Official Price Return.	Local prices.	Official Price Return.	Local prices.	Official Price Return.	Local prices.	Official Price Return.	Local. prices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1861 ...	19·29	...	...	...	...	—	30 00	...
1862 ...	19 29	21·90	..	14·50	...	...	33·21	36 23
1863 ...	12·86	16·28	...	16·90	1·07	1·56	20·36	28·66
Average ...	17·15	19 09	...	15·70	1·07	1·56	27·86	32·44
1864 ..	11·79	13 33	...	13·25	85	1·46	18·21	14·29
1865 ...	11·79	13·29	...	14·37	2·06	2·58	25·71	29·48
1866 ...	9·64	10 52	..	11·37	1·29	2·19	22 50	26·07
1867 ...	12·86	14·23	...	11·96	2·09	3·51	25·71	26·49
1868 ...	16·07	15 21	...	10·74	1·95	3·11	24 64	25·11
Average ...	12·43	13 31	...	12 33	1·65	2·58	23·35	24·28
1869 ...	10·71	12·79	...	11·72	1·71	2 61	16·07	20 60
1870 ...	11·79	13·12	...	11·25	1·60	2·23	24·64	22·21
1871 ...	22·80	16·35	...	12·21	2·56	3·19	28 80	29·93
1872 ...	19·71	16 85	...	12 89	...	3 20	25 54	34·83
1873 ...	18·27	18 52	...	13·24	...	2 64	23·75	34·84
Average ...	16·66	15·52	...	12·26	1·95	2·76	23 76	28·48
1874 ...	24·32	20·26	...	15·74	...	2·70	43·23	45·66
1875 ...	25·58	26 63	...	17·16	...	2·98	46·80	41·37
1876 ...	24 47	22 26	...	15·64	...	3·15	33·49	38·85
1877 ...	16·32	17·08	...	12·51	...	3·03	18 77	26·21
1878 ...	11·46	10·22	...	13·80	...	2·86	17·77	19·09
Average ...	20·42	19·29	...	14·83	...	2·95	32·01	34·23
1879 ...	10·79	9·92	...	10.52	...	2·64	14·46	18·87
1880 ...	17·40	16·29	...	12 49	...	2 21	20·31	21·24
1881 ...	22·85	23·97	...	12·50	...	2·74	30 23	36·05
1882 ...	20·71	20·03	...	16·05	...	2·71	27 92	35·12
1883 ...	20·62	18·44	...	14·70	...	3·11	27·42	35·49
Average ...	18·47	17·85	...	13 25	...	2·68	24 06	29·35
1884 ...	24 79	19 08	...	14·29	...	2·72	24·43	30·51
1885 ...	22·95	22 29	10·94	13·95	2·05	2 78	27 76	25 95
1886 ...	19·53	18 28	11·33	12 79	2·28	3·40	25 57	28·39
1887 ...	16 86	17·40	10·24	11·58	2·07	2 14	22 32	25·57
1888 ..	16·90	16·81	10·41	10 50	1·90	1·82	19·58	18·84
Average ...	20·21	18·77	10 73	12·62	2·07	2·57	22 93	25·85
1889 ...	16·98	15·68	10·00	12.47	1 92	2·90	21·15	22 67
1890 ...	18·38	16·62	10·82	12 21	1·94	2·37	25·06	23 00
1891 ...	15 61	17·22	10·88	12·57	2·40	2 03	23·14	26 44
Average ...	16·90	16·50	10·56	12·41	2 09	2·45	23·11	24·83

The figures representing local prices differ considerably from the officially published statistics.

As a general rule, the prices which rule in the interior of the district, are lower than those of district or tahsil head-quarters, where official price currents, are compiled. According to the above statistics the prices of the four staple crops are shown to have risen since 1863 to the extent indicated by the following figures :—

Crop.	According to Official Price Return.	According to local prices.
Wheat ...	+1 ...	+13 per cent.
Linseed ...	... ...	+20 „
Cotton ...	—100 ...	57 „
Juari ...	+17 ...	+20 „

These figures greatly understate the rise in prices which has actually taken place during the past thirty-five or forty years. In examining them it must be borne in mind that when the last Settlement was made, prices had suddenly risen very high, owing to the enormous increase in demand for Indian Cotton during the American War of Secession (1861—1865). A very large area was then diverted from cereals to cotton, and the prices of food-grains rose very largely. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway was opened to Nagpur in February 1867. Again there was a severe scarcity in the cold and hot weather of 1868 and 1869, and in 1878 and 1879 famines in the North-Western Provinces, Bombay and Madras caused a marked rise in the prices, when large quantities of grain were exported to the distressed localities. The period from 1871 to 1877 and from 1880 to 1891 was of course normal, but these years saw the rise and development of the wheat export trade to Europe. It appears from the records of last Settlement that the thirty years' Settlement was not based on the rise in prices, which had then commenced. The Government demand was raised by only $\frac{1}{10}$th per cent., and the enhancement effected in the payments of tenants was trifling. In most villages the payments of tenants practically remained unchanged. It was indeed supposed at that time that the inflation of prices would be probably merely temporary, and as such would furnish no reliable basis for a thirty years' Settlement. The effect of the Railway communication and the development of export trade has been to raise prices permanently to the limits to which they were temporarily forced up when the last Settlement was made. In order to make an accurate comparison between the former and present prices, it is necessary to ascertain the price rates for pre-Settlement years. The report of last Settlement gives no details, and no reliable price lists compiled by 'pânchayats' of malguzars are forthcoming. The official price currents do not go beyond 1861, and we must look to the account-books of traders or owners of large estates. With one or two exceptions, all the larger firms at Hinganghat, Wardha and Arvi were established during the last twenty-five or thirty years, and I could not get any useful and accurate statistics from them. I have, however, succeeded in obtaining some statistics from some large and old-established firms in the Wardha Tahsil.

A complete list showing the price rates both of purchases and sales for each year from 1825 to 1891, which have been abstracted from the account-books of the long-established firm of Seth Meghraj Mansukdass of Waifal, is appended to the Preliminary Report of the Hinganghat Tahsil.

The following table compiled from it gives details for quinquennial periods:—

Years.	RATES IN KHANDIS OF 20 KUROS OR 200 SEERS.							
	WHEAT.		LINSEED.		COTTON.		JUARI.	
	Rate of purchase.	Rate of sale.	Rate of purchase.	Rate of sale.	Rate of purchase.	Rate of sale.	Rate of purchase.	Rate of sale.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1825—1830 ...	4 10 0	5 13 4	4 4 8	5 12 8	12 5 4	14 7 4	2 8 0	4 3 7
1831—1835 ...	5 7 0	7 5 0	6 3 2	8 0 9	13 6 4	16 11 0	4 6 4	5 13 7
1836—1840 ...	5 12 0	9 8 0	8 0 0	9 4 0	17 5 2	17 12 0	4 12 0	6 2 0
1841—1845 ...	6 5 4	4 10 8	5 8 0	6 1 0	13 14 4	16 6 4	3 9 0	3 15 0
1846—1850 ...	5 7 0	6 12 0	4 11 7	8 1 7	15 10 9	20 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0
1851—1855 ...	5 2 4	6 6 0	4 10 4	6 10 4	15 11 2	18 0 9	3 12 9	4 8 0
1856—1860 ...	4 4 0	5 4 9	4 15 2	5 12 0	17 11 2	20 11 2	2 15 1	3 10 4
1861—1865 ...	11 0 0	13 15 0	12 6 4	15 9 7	51 0 0	60 3 2	9 6 4	10 4 4
1866—1870 ...	17 14 4	22 4 9	18 12 9	25 3 2	36 15 2	57 12 9	9 10 4	13 8 0
1871—1875 ...	9 11 2	15 3 2	12 0 0	18 0 0	44 12 9	54 0 0	6 13 7	10 3 2
1876—1880 ..	10 4 0	16 6 4	14 6 4	18 12 9	42 3 2	47 12 9	7 12 9	11 4 9
1881—1885 ...	8 11 2	11 12 9	14 9 9	17 6 4	40 12 9	48 9 7	8 4 9	8 14 4
1886—1890 ...	9 11 2	11 15 7	16 4 0	21 0 0	45 8 0	49 6 4	8 8 4	10 0 9
1891—1892 ...	11 0 0	15 0 0	17 0 0	20 8 0	50 0 0	41 4 0	8 8 0	9 4 0

The statistics abstracted from account-books cannot be accepted without caution, as they are often influenced by previous transactions, and do not give the results of independent sales. I have, therefore, obtained two sets of figures, one for purchases, and the other for sales made by the firm. The figures for sales are fairly reliable, as they correspond very nearly with those obtained from

other firms. The figures from 1855 to 1861, obtained from four firms situated in different localities, are compared in the following statement:—

| PRICE RATE PER KHANDI OF 20 KUROS OR 200 SEERS. | | |

It may be safely assumed from this that the prices have risen 150 per cent. The Chief Commissioner accepted these conclusions as correct, and thus remarked in his Revenue Secretary's letter No. 2274, dated the 4th July 1892.

"The Chief Commissioner acknowledges the care with which this difficult "subject has been investigated by the Settlement Officer, and holds that the "statistics fully bear out the conclusions at which you have arrived".

28. The conferral of proprietary right on the holders of villages, and certain rights of transfer by sale on old tenants, has created a valuable property in the land. One great effect of investing the village headmen with this right is observable in the selling value of land, an accurate idea of which can be ascertained from the statistics tabulated in the subjoined table:—

Group.	Whole villages sold.					Shares of villages sold.					Plots of land sold.				Increase in selling value of land.
	Number of villages.	Area.	Government demand.	Selling price.	Number of times by which the selling price exceeds the Government demand.	Number of shares.	Area.	Government demand.	Selling price.	Number of times by which the selling price exceeds the Government demand.	Area.	Rent.	Price paid.		Number of times by which the selling price exceeds the rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
		Acres	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p			Acres.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Anji ...	3	3,763	2,025 0 0	12,000 0 0	5	7	2,351	863 6 0	13,438 0 0	15	692	830 13 0	13,074 0 0		15
Keljhar ...	2	1,845	415 0 0	3,500 0 0	8	29	7,971	2,240 0 0	58,680 0 0	26	851	631 6 8	9,516 2 3		15
Selu ...	1	358	30 0 0	1,764 0 0	58	21	2,877	1,842 0 0	36,485 0 0	19	623	731 13 4	13,811 7 0		18
Sindhi ...	5	3,238	1,615 0 0	17,835 0 0	11	6	1,949	1,114 0 0	15,595 0 0	14	598	710 0 0	12,538 0 0		17
Pawnar ...	...	...	...	...	..	49	8,901	4,691 5 0	68,022 0 0	14	1,800	1,657 0 0	29,871 0 0		18
Andori ..	2	1,567	470 0 0	1,600 0 0	3	22	5 007	1,966 2 1	17,981 0 0	9	2 204	2,101 9 0	28,464 0 0		13
Deolie ...	2	3,387	1,852 8 0	14,500 0 0	7	28	7,147	2,225 7 4	24 219 0 0	10	2,294	1,601 4 0	42,203 0 0		26
Nachangaon ..	3	2,566	410 0 0	8,601 0 0	20	10	1,857	927 6 2	11,982 0 0	13	824	1,047 14 1	22,778 3 9		21
Mandgaon ...	3	3,632	2,088 4 0	8,500 0 0	4	24	9,676	5,314 9 4	38,475 12 6	7	559	641 11 3	7,952 0 0		12
Waigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,313	740 11 0	8,500 0 0	11	164	170 9 0	2,489 0 0		14
Girar ..	5	5.284	605 0 0	1,632 0 0	2	21	11,817	2.139 11 8	8,715 0 0	4	392	166 0 0	2,559 7 0		15
Kora ...	4	2,975	280 0 0	2,035 0 0	7	23	8,008	1,416 0 0	5,535 0 0	4	603	161 11 6	3,501 8 0		21
Hinganghat ...	7	5,486	1,300 0 0	6,171 0 0	5	17	8,905	2,751 0 0	17,857 12 0	6	1,017	703 0 0	11,305 0 0		16
Pohna ...	1	1,833	720 0 0	4,500 0 0	6	7	2,167	954 4 9	3 925 0 0	4	1,008	801 1 0	17,095 8 0		21
Wadner ..	1	2,081	750 0 0	8,000 0 0	10	13	6,806	1,949 0 0	23,991 0 0	12	1,666	1,110 3 11	14,944 0 0		13
Wagholi ..	9	5,655	2 745 0 0	26,324 0 0	9	8	950	472 10 9	2,890 0 0	6	345	293 0 0	3,323 15 0		11
Dhadi ...	6	4,590	750 0 0	9,299 0 0	12	25	3,519	1,051 0 0	10,256 0 0	9	657	627 0 0	15 877 0 0		25
Karanja ...	4	6,830	2,081 0 0	25,800 0 0	12	31	12,287	3,311 0 0	45,291 0 0	13	2,240	1,917 0 0	29,199 0 0		15
Dhamkund ...	2	725	75 0 0	4,100 0 0	54	14	7,431	1,772 0 0	26,475 0 0	15	456	389 0 0	5,786 0 0		15
Warhona ..	6	2,502	326 0 0	11,100 0 0	34	6	3,350	1,511 0 0	17,650 0 0	11	369	231 0 0	4,101 0 0		17
Kachnur ...	4	4,959	1,040 0 0	12,900 0 0	12	10	4,294	595 0 0	2,700 0 0	4	1,404	499 0 0	7,920 0 0		15
Kharangna ..	1	545	110 0 0	1,490 0 0	13	10	3,422	928 0 0	13,221 0 0	14	306	330 2 0	5,892 0 0		18
Arvi ..	5	2 159	1,230 0 0	10,850 0 0	8	35	7,547	4,393 0 0	57 094 0 0	13	1,927	2 458 0 0	57,543 0 0		23
Ashti ...	3	1,813	855 0 0	12,000 0 0	14	29	4,242	3,907 0 0	38,691 0 0	9	1,969	3,959 0 0	67,607 0 0		17
Total ...	79	67,753	21,772 12 0	2,04,561 0 0	9	453	133,814	49,080 10 1	5,67,669 8 6	11	25,268	23,779 2 9	4,29,356 3 0		18

These statistics are not complete. They do not show all the transfers which have taken place since 1862. They give the figures of such sales as were brought to light at the time the Settlement operations were in progress. The

selling value of land greatly depends, of course, on the special circumstances of each case, and the nature of the transaction, *e. g.*, whether the transfer is effected for ready money, or for satisfaction of some old debt, or under a decree for foreclosure of mortgage. Sales effected for cash payments invariably fetch higher prices than those effected in liquidation of debts or under mortgages with conditions for foreclosure. The selling value has largely increased with the advancement of cultivation, the increase in population, the improvements in communications and the rise in prices of agricultural produce. Landed property is now greatly coveted by all classes of traders, and a very handsome price is offered for villages and shares of villages. The above table only exhibits the average prices paid for the landed property transferred by sale. The following figures, however, show the minimum and maximum price realised in individual cases:—

Tahsil.	PROPORTION OF SELLING VALUE IN NUMBER OF TIMES OF GOVERNMENT DEMAND.															
	WHOLE VILLAGES.								SHARES OF VILLAGES.							
	1 to 10 times.	11 to 15 times.	16 to 20 times.	21 to 30 times.	31 to 40 times.	41 to 50 times.	Exceeding 50 times.	Total	1 to 10 times.	11 to 15 times.	16 to 20 times.	21 to 30 times.	31 to 40 times.	41 to 50 times.	Exceeding 50 times.	Total.
Wardha	9	2	1	3	...	...	2	17	48	18	22	16	8	10	5	127
Hinganghat	21	...	3	1	...	...	...	25	66	14	8	4	2	1	1	96
Arvi	5	5	3	4	5	1	1	24	48	20	26	12	10	7	1	124
TOTAL ...	35	7	7	8	5	1	3	*66	162	52	56	32	20	18	7	*347

* In some places the selling price of two or more villages or shares is lumped up, hence the difference in the total number of whole villages or shares sold.

Rise in letting value of land.

29. The following comparison of the rates of rent paid by the three classes of tenants taken together, with the rates paid for sub-leases, fully indicates the extent of the rise in the letting value of land:—

Group.	Average rate paid by three classes of tenants.	Rate paid by sub-tenants.
	Rs. a p.	Rs a. p.
Anji ...	1 4 5	2 10 0
Keljhar ...	0 13 9	1 12 6
Selu ...	1 0 8	2 3 5
Sindhi ...	1 3 1	2 1 2
Pawnar ...	1 2 1	1 14 11
Andori ...	0 15 8	1 10 9
Deoli ...	0 14 5	1 12 0
Nachangaon ...	0 14 2	1 11 4
Mandgaon ...	1 4 11	2 1 10
Waigaon ...	1 0 0	1 8 10
Girar ...	0 7 4	1 2 3
Kora ...	0 7 11	1 1 9
Hinganghat ...	0 10 8	1 5 2
Pohna ...	0 15 0	1 9 8
Wadner ...	0 11 9	1 2 2
Wagholi ...	1 0 10	1 10 6
Dhadi ...	1 0 4	2 10 8
Karanja ...	0 11 2	1 9 5
Dhamkund ...	0 9 1	1 3 5
Warhona ...	0 10 5	1 9 6
Kachnur ...	0 10 5	1 6 0
Khatangna ...	0 13 4	1 14 9
Arvi ...	1 6 3	2 13 2
Ashti ...	1 15 1	3 12 0
FOR THE DISTRICT ...	0 15 0	1 13 10

The evidence afforded by these statistics is very convincing. Many Marwaris have established their firms throughout the district. There are numerous money-lending firms at Ashti, Arvi, Wardha, Selu, Sindhi and Hinganghat. Most of the villages, shares of villages and plots of land, which have been transferred by sale, have been purchased by Marwaris and other well-to-do Brahmin malguzars, who combine money-lending with agriculture. The Marwaris seldom cultivate lands themselves, but invariably derive large profits by sub-letting them. Besides those transferred by sale, a large number of villages and shares of villages have been mortgaged to them without delivery of possession, and numerous plots of land have been mortgaged with possession.

It is difficult to assign precise reasons to account for so numerous transfers of landed property. The conferment of proprietary right, coupled with a light assessment of ryoti land, has enabled the cultivating classes to raise large sums of money on the security of their landed property. The causes of their indebtedness have been fully described in para. 40 of this report. Their debts are the consequences of their own extravagance. They borrow money on any fancy of the moment, spend large sums on celebration of marriages and Civil litigation, and do not always take sufficient care to save money for repaying debts from time to time, or at least full interest on them every year. The transfers of landed property were not made under pressure of land revenue assessment, and none of them were sold for realisation of arrears of land revenue.

Rates of rent decreed by Civil Courts, under Section 57 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act.

30. Another more satisfactory proof of the rise in the demand for land and its rental value is furnished by the decrees for enhancement of rent which have been granted by Civil Courts under Section 57 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act during the four years 1888 to 1892.

The statistics of 186 cases, in which decrees were granted for enhancement of rent, besides those amicably settled out of Court, are shown below :—

Tahsil.	Number of cases.	Area.	Rent decreed.	Rate per acre.
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wardha ...	91	1,805	2,972 5 5	1 10 4
Hinganghat ...	41	938	1,051 12 0	1 1 0
Arvi ..	54	995	2,287 8 0	2 4 10
TOTAL ...	186	3,738	6,311 9 5	1 11 0

These statistics are incomplete. There have, of course, been many more cases in this district, but the above statistics were abstracted from such registers as could be obtained from the Courts.

The following table shows the range of rates per acre at which enhancement was decreed by the Courts on the application of landlords:—

Tahsil.	Decreed rate not exceeding—																		
	Re. 0 8 0	Re. 0 12 0	Re. 1 0 0	Re. 1 4 0	Re. 1 8 0	Re. 1 12 0	Rs 2 0 0	Rs 2 8 0	Rs. 3 0 0	Rs 3 8 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 4 8 0	Rs 5 0 0	Rs. 6 0 0	Rs. 7 0 0	Rs 8 0 0	Rs. 9 0 0	Rs. 10 0 0	Total.
Wardha ..	4	7	9	7	12	14	7	14	7	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	91
Hinganghat ...	6	1	7	8	7	2	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	41
Arvi ...	2	3	1	10	6	3	4	3	4	6	4	1	3	2	...	...	2	...	54
Total ...	12	11	17	25	25	19	13	21	15	10	8	2	3	3	...	...	2	..	166

An examination of the records of these cases shows that the enhanced rates decreed have very little reference to the quality of the land.

Cattle and increase in prices thereof.

31. This district is famous for its breed of bullocks, which are very hardy and strong and are largely used both for agricultural purposes and vehicles. A large number of Berari and Gaulau bullocks, which are specially used in vehicles, are largely met with throughout the district. They are stall-fed and are sold for high prices. Much reliance cannot, of course be placed on the vague statements of malguzars and cultivators, who greatly exaggerate the increase in the prices of plough-bullocks. They invariably assert that their prices have risen four or five times, and that a pair of bullocks, which thirty or forty years previously cost Rs. 20, cannot now be had for less than Rs. 100. But all such exaggerations can be easily disproved by the statistics which I have succeeded in obtaining from the papers of old Deshmukh families and the Municipal Registers maintained at Deoli, which is the principal cattle-market in the district and where a large number of cattle are brought for sale every week throughout the year. Prior to the last Settlement, the duty levied on sale of bullocks was collected through the Deshmukhs, who were required by Government to keep correct lists and render accurate accounts of realisations. The original lists, which these men have kindly placed at my disposal, show that during the first six months of 1863 no less than 1,163 bullocks were sold for Rs. 22,005, giving an average price of Rs. 18-10-0 per bullock or Rs. 39

per pair. The following figures show the range of prices:—

	Rs. 1 to Rs. 5.	Rs. 6 to 10.	Rs 11 to 15.	Rs. 16 to 20.	Rs 21 to 25.	Rs. 26 to 30.	Rs. 31 to 35.	Rs. 36 to 40.	Rs. 41 to 45.	Rs. 46 to 50.	Rs. 51 to 55.	Rs. 56 to 60.	Rs 61 to 65.	Rs. 66 to 70.	Rs. 71 to 75.	Rs. 76 to 80.	Rs. 81 to 85.	Rs. 86 to 90.	Rs 91 to 95.	Rs. 96 to 100.	Rs. 101 to 125.	Rs. 126 to 150.	Total.	Total value.	Average value per bullock.
According to the papers of Deshmukh family.																								Rs.	Rs. a. p.
From January to June 1862 ..	78	184	209	219	130	115	67	42	35	19	7	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,163	22,005	18 10 0
According to Municipal Registers.																									
1890 ..	96	229	280	339	354	277	243	188	116	128	92	79	65	55	20	25	10	14	12	5	19	...	2,646	77,056	29 0 0
1891 ..	124	253	333	461	432	344	321	247	181	126	109	120	88	56	40	28	13	16	9	10	42	...	3,353	106,114	31 10 0
1892 (From January to March) ..	64	84	121	122	127	84	45	35	13	19	23	11	6	7	4	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	772	18,554	24 0 6
TOTAL ..	284	566	734	922	913	705	609	470	310	273	224	210	159	118	64	54	24	33	22	15	61	1	6,771	201,724	29 12 8

More reliable figures than these are not available. Various reasons are assigned for the increase in the price of bullocks, but it may fairly be said to have followed the general prosperity of the country. The advancement of cultivation, the increase in the number of holdings, the substitution of more valuable crops, such as linseed and wheat, for the cultivation of which stronger bullocks are required, the extended use of bullocks for purposes of draught and the rise in the value of cotton and other agricultural produce have equally contributed to raise their prices. The area under juari has largely contracted. Taking the district as a whole, it covers only 26 per cent. of the total cropped area as compared with 36 per cent. at the former Settlement. On the other hand, the proportion of the area under linseed has risen from 9 to 15 per cent. The area under til also covers 3 per cent. as compared with 0·4 per cent. of the cropped area at the last Settlement. Small country carts are more extensively used than in former days for export of grain from the outlying villages to the railway stations or neighbouring markets. In former days before the railway was opened and the lines of communications were improved, the cultivators used to sell their grain on the arrival of Banjaras. The prices of bullocks are said to have risen with the large increase in the prices of cotton and food-grains, which took place in 1862—65. They have since been maintained. The reduction in the areas of pasture grounds and a contraction of the area under juari now prevent the cultivators from keeping a large number of cows. They have, therefore, to purchase plough-bullocks instead of using the produce of their own cows, and feel the expenditure which they have to incur on the purchase of bullocks.

According to the sales made in 1862, the average price per bullock was Rs. 18-10-0, or per pair Rs. 39, or say Rs. 40. In 1890 and 1891 the price amounted to Rs. 29 and Rs. 31-10-0 per bullock.

The statistics for 1892 are only for three months and not for the whole year. It is true that owing to unfavourable harvests and want of sufficient fodder bullocks were very cheap that year, their prices having fallen off between 25 and 35 per cent. But the increase in the prices of plough-bullocks may be put down at 40 to 50 per cent. over that ruling at the previous Settlement.

Section 5.—The People.

Census enumerations and their results

32. According to the Census of 1891, the total population of the district is 400,854 souls, or 166 per square mile, which is thus distributed over the three tahsils:—

				Per square mile.
Wardha	...	158,407	...	201
Hinganghat	...	111,273	...	156
Arvi	...	131,174	...	184

It gives the following increase over the population of—

			Per cent.
1872	...	...	13·0
1881	...	...	3·5

Population classed by castes.

33. The principal castes are in order of importance—

			Per cent.				Per cent.
Kunbis	...	74,073	18·4	Mahomedans	...	14,160	3·5
Mahars	...	57,958	14·4	Brahmins	...	11,124	2·7
Gonds	...	44,730	11·1	Gowaris	...	10,397	2·5
Telis	...	39,862	9·9	Bhoyers	...	8,908	2·2
Malis	...	17,808	4·4				

and the rest belong to other castes.

The Kunbis, Telis, Mahars, and Gonds are found all over the district. The Gowaris and Bhoyers chiefly inhabit the northern parts of the Arvi tahsil. The Kurmis, Telis, Malis and Gonds are the most prominent section of the ryot class; while a large number of Mahars are casual labourers.

Population classed by occupations.

34. Classed according to occupation, the principal sub-divisions are:—

Occupation.	Number.	Per cent. on total.	Occupation.	Number.	Per cent. on total.
Landholders ...	10,728	2·6	Shoe-makers ...	2,201	·5
Tenants ..	99,396	24 7	Watchmen ...	4,213	1·0
Farm-servants ...	39,108	9·7	Cow and buffaloe-keepers and milk and butter-sellers.	1,994	·4
Field-labourers ...	118,622	29 5	Fishermen and fish-curers ...	3,939	·9
Herdsmen ...	5,526	1·3	Grain-dealers ...	1,294	3
General unskilled labourers ...	15,555	3 8	Grocers and general condiment dealers.	3,250	·8
Firewood-sellers ...	2,283	·5	Oil-pressers and sellers ...	2,928	·7
Cotton-spinners and weavers ...	13,826	3·4	Brick and tile burners and sellers.	1,402	·3
Potters ..	1,489	·3	Tailors and darners ...	2,525	·6
Carpenters ..	4,603	1·1	Piece-good sellers ...	1,477	·3
Blacksmiths ..	2,058	·5	Money lenders and pawn-brokers.	2,800	·7
Barbers ..	3,223	·8	Band-players (not military) ...	1,657	·4
Washermen ...	2,327	·5	Mendicancy (not being affiliated to a religious order) ...	5,868	1 4
Gold and silver workers ..	3,172	·7			
Shop-keepers and money-lenders' servants.	2,264	·5			

The landholders on whom proprietary right was conferred in 1862 are insignificant in numbers. Including their families, children and dependants they number 10,728, or only 2·6 per cent. of the total population. The ryots and agricultural labourers are numerically, as well as economically, by far the most important section of the community. Farm-servants, including field and general labourers, constitute no less than 39 per cent. of the entire population. Persons who act as labourers are mostly Mahars, who receive the carcasses of dead animals, and are found in almost all the villages; they are miserably poor. They are not properly clothed, and generally spend their earnings on drinking toddy, which is largely extracted from date-palm trees in this district. The Kolams and Gonds, who chiefly inhabit the hilly parts of the Arvi tahsil, are also very poor, and seldom stay in one place for more than three or four years. The largest artizan classes are the cotton-ginners and spinners and oil-pressers. Females are largely employed on ginning cotton by hand-mills. Telis are largely met with at Arvi, but the consumption of country oil has been largely replaced by kerosine oil, which is extensively used in almost all the outlying villages and large towns.

Proprietors.

35. Although proprietary right in land was the creation of the Government at the Settlement of 1862, the status of village-holders previously to its grant was by no means the same in all cases. Some villages belonged to the Bhonsla Rajas of Deor and Nagpur, and others were held by many Maharastha-Brahmins and Kunbis, who were officials of the former Maratha Government, and were known as Deshmukhs and Deshpandes, but a large area was in the hands of lessees who had no definitely conceded claims to even the renewal of their leases, and whose position was of course radically changed by the grant of proprietorship.

36. The following table shows the castes of malguzars by whom the villages of the three tahsils are held:—

Castes of proprietors.

Tahsil.	Brahmins.	Kunbis.	Marathas.	Koshtis.	Musalmans.	Malis.	Gussins.	Marwaris.	Sunars.	Rajputs.	Kasars.	Telis.	Vidurs.	Parbhus.	Wanjaris.	Bairagis.	Kalars.	Gujratis.	Pardesis.	Gonds.	Gursos.	Gaulis.	Bhoyers.	Dhangars.	Lodhis.	Mahars.	Others.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Wardha ...	135	211	48	3	6	13	3	9	8	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	468
Hinganghat ...	139	145	31	...	9	1	4	13	8	22	...	6	9	11	2	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	413
Arvi ...	128	160	26	2	29	11	4	57	1	12	...	16	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	6	22	2	1	2	...	485
TOTAL ...	402	516	105	5	44	25	11	79	17	37	6	26	10	11	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	6	22	2	1	2	25	1,366

A large number of villages have fallen into the hands of Brahmins, Banias and rich Marwaris, who have acquired them since the last Settlement; in some cases by purchase, and in other cases under decrees for foreclosure of mortgage and in lieu of debts, consisting mostly of interest and compound interest. They have also acquired a very large number of holdings by transfer in lieu of debts or on long-term leases, from which they derive large profits by sub-letting to other cultivators from year to year.

Indebtedness of proprietors.

37. The following statistics indicate the extent to which indebtedness prevails amongst malguzars and their co-sharers :—

Tahsil.	Total number of malguzars.	Not exceeding Rupees—						Above Rs. 1,000.	Total.
		100	200	300	400	500	1,000		
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Wardha ...	2,534	50	140	50	51	63	209	147	710
Hinganghat ...	1,431	65	50	42	37	44	63	69	370
Arvi ...	2,591	36	61	73	21	76	110	271	648
Total ...	6,556	151	251	165	109	183	382	487	1,728
Percentage to total number of malguzars.	...	2 3	3 8	2 5	1·6	2 7	5·8	7 4	26 3

The indebtedness among malguzars and their co-sharers has not exceeded its ordinary limit; only 26 per cent. of them are returned as involved in debt, and a large number of them have succeeded in borrowing large sums of money without being required to mortgage their landed property or execute bonds. Most of the malguzars are, however, very prosperous and lend large sums of money on interest, and carry on extensive trade in cotton and other food-grains.

Castes of ryots.

38. The following table shows the caste of tenants :—

Tahsil.	Kurmis.	Telis.	Gonds.	Mahars.	Malis.	Brahmins.	Marathas.	Musalmans.	Rajputs.	Manas.	Dhangars.	Kolams.	Bhoyers.	Gauns.	Marwaris.	Barhais.	Others.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No	No	No	No	No.	No.
Wardha ...	5,285	2,459	278	157	1,344	851	299	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	4,236	15,001
Hinganghat ...	4,595	1,981	587	443	364	557	44	87	49	67	25	...	...	...	...	...	2,372	11,171
Arvi ...	3,707	1,180	750	243	1,453	534	279	265	30	...	189	45	611	46	228	43	3,821	13,424
Total ...	13,587	5,620	1,615	843	3,161	1,942	622	393	79	67	214	45	611	46	279	43	10,429	39,596

Kunbis, Telis and Malis form the great bulk of the agricultural communities, and are the best tillers of the soil. They are indeed very energetic, and show firm attachment to the soil. There are only few tenants of aboriginal tribes in the district. The Gonds, who are mostly scattered all over the plains, are also good cultivators, though not so rich and prosperous as Kunbis and Malis. The Brahmins and Marwaris very seldom or never cultivate the land themselves, but derive large profits by sub-letting it. A large number of Mahars cultivate land on short-term leases.

Indebtedness of ryots.

39. The following statistics indicate the extent of indebtedness prevailing among tenants:—

Tahsil.	Total number of tenants.	Below Rs. 50.	Not exceeding rupees.					Above Rs. 500.	Total.
			100	200	300	400	500		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Wardha ...	15,001	1,043	1,317	1,247	500	500	510	602	5,719
Hinganghat ...	11,171	821	976	1,055	649	346	197	351	4,395
Arvi ...	13,424	923	1,134	993	582	332	513	679	5,156
Total ...	39,596	2,787	3,427	3,295	1,731	1,178	1,220	1,632	15,270
Percentage to total number of tenants.	...	7·0	8·6	8·3	4·3	2·9	3·0	4·1	38·5

These statistics show that there is greater indebtedness amongst tenants than malguzars, and although some of them are dependent on malguzars and sowcars for assistance, they carry on their agricultural pursuits without hinderance. A large number of cultivators inhabiting the villages situated in the valley of the Wardha and the plains, are really prosperous and possessed of sufficient agricultural resources.

Causes of indebtedness of proprietors and tenants.

40. Detailed enquiries have been made in regard to the indebtedness of malguzars and tenants, and the debts incurred by the people of each village have been separately listed. There are various causes which have contributed to such indebtedness. The cost of living and cultivation has doubtless much increased; the latter is shown to have risen by about 65 per cent., but the increase is much smaller than that which has taken place in the prices of agricultural produce. The people are much better clothed and fed than in the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division and in the jungly parts of the Chanda district. But the people of Wardha are notoriously extravagant, and seldom care to save money to pay off their debts or to prevent their landed property from passing into the hands of money-lending classes.

The following are some of the principal causes which have caused so much indebtedness:—

(1) Dealing with Marwaris and money-lenders.
(2) Sale of crops before harvest.
(3) Large expenditure on marriages.
(4) Love of litigation.
(5) Inherent want of thrift.

The conferment of proprietary rights on malguzars and the right of transfers by sale and mortgage on certain classes of ryots has enabled them to raise large sums of money without difficulty. The rent assessed on ryoti holdings is so light that the money-lenders unhesitatingly lend large sums of money to the cultivators and continue to encourage further borrowing, give them every grace, and treat them with the greatest indulgence, until they find that it is beyond their ability and power to redeem their property. They then try to secure an absolute transfer or take an usufructory lease, and derive large profits by sub-letting their lands on high payments. Instances of this kind are detailed in para. 15 of the Preliminary Report of the Hinganghat tahsil. When once they commence their dealings with them it is difficult for the cultivators to escape from the clutches of the money-lenders. In most cases the debtor himself is to blame. He does not try to pay off even the annual interest, or lay by in a good year to meet the expenditure of a bad year. In this district the malguzars and ryots are indebted, not to one man, but to several money-lenders.

Sale of crops before harvest.

41. The practice of giving 'lowni' or selling the crops before harvest, which is so universally followed in this district, is very disadvantageous to the cultivators, and prevents them from realising the profits which accrue on a rise in prices. The money-lenders and traders help the cultivators with seed-grain and petty loans for meeting the expenses of weeding and harvesting the crops, and charge heavy interest on them. They also induce their debtors, as well as other persons, to enter into an agreement to deliver cotton and grain at a rate which is from 60 to 75 per cent. smaller than the prices which are expected to rule at the harvest, and, in default of delivery, to pay its price at the rate prevailing at the time of harvest. The poorer tenants are required to enter into written agreements, while the richer and respectable tenants are allowed to make verbal contracts. The cultivators receive earnest money from Marwaris and money-lenders at the rate of Rs. 2 per khandi of wheat, linseed, juari and til, &c., and Rs. 5 per khandi of cotton. The traders sometimes advance the whole price on obtaining written agreements. The cultivators largely lose on the failure of crops or on a large rise in the value of produce. The whole profit, which accrues on a rise in prices, goes to the sowcar, and this practice inflicts considerable hardship on the tenants. Several malguzars, who combine trade with agriculture, also require their tenants to enter into such agreements. This largely accounts for the prosperity of the money-lenders and the indebtedness of ryots, of whom at least 25 per cent. enter into such agreements. Another class of money-lenders, *viz.*, the 'Rohillas' have commenced their dealings during the past few years. They lend small sums, not exceeding Rs. 20, to Mahars, Dhers, Gonds and poorer cultivators and labourers, but charge heavy interest at rates varying from 1 anna 6 pies to 3 annas per rupee per mensem. The rate of interest usually charged is 2 annas per rupee per mensem. They also sell cloth on credit, but for much higher price than that for which it can be had in the market. They greatly oppress the debtors for realising their money, and very seldom or never have recourse to Civil suits. Several 'Rohillas' have settled themselves in large villages and carry on dealings in their neighbourhood.

Expenses of litigation.

42. The people of this district are famous for their love of litigation. The village ties have become weak, and the village punchâyâts are not so much respected now as they were in former days. People readily resort to Courts, and very seldom or never prefer to refer their disputes to private arbitration. Even the simplest cases, which can be satisfactorily settled by arbitration, without any expense to the parties, are taken to Courts. As a rule, a large number of cases are conducted through pleaders, whose services are engaged in petty cases at heavy expense. In Katri, a co-sharer incurred a debt of Rs. 400 to carry on litigation in connection with a 1 anna share. The two present malguzars of Dongargaon, who were fairly prosperous until two years ago, incurred each a debt of more than Rs. 2,000 to fight in the Civil Courts about an 8-annas share, and carried the case up to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. The Kunbi malguzar of Kutki, who owns nine villages, has, during the past two years, incurred a debt of more than Rs. 10,000 to carry on litigation with his father in connection with some property. There are, indeed, numerous other instances of people having ruined themselves by indulging in litigation. A large number of villages have been perfectly partitioned since the last Settlement, and the number of mahals has increased from 1,266 to 1,864. This district, though smaller in area than all the other districts in the Provinces, except Narsinghpur, is more litigious than all the other districts except Nagpur, and returned 8,367 Civil suits in 1893, which exceeded the number of institutions of all other districts in the Province except Nagpur. It maintains 13 resident pleaders, and several others occasionally come from Nagpur to conduct cases.

Indebtedness is not the result of assessment.

43. The indebtedness of malguzars and cultivators has little or no connection with the revenue or rent assessment. Some villages were apparently more heavily assessed than others with reference to the assets entered in the Settlement misls, but the proprietor's home-farm was largely undervalued everywhere. The malguzars

were left in possession of large areas of sir land, from which they derived considerable profits. They also succeeded in raising the payments of ordinary tenants soon after the last Settlement, and suffered no loss. But a large number of tenants of higher classes still continue to pay the same low rents which they paid 35 or 40 years ago, when prices were low. They have fully reaped the benefits of low assessment and the increase in the prices of produce which has taken place since the last Settlement. None of the malguzars and tenants have complained to me that their indebtedness has resulted from over-assssment. They invariably attributed it to deterioration of land, the low outturn of crops, and the large increase in their expenditure on living and the price of bullocks. The first complaint is without good foundation. The land of this district has been under cultivation for such a long period that it cannot be believed that the period of 30 years has brought about a marked change in its productiveness. It is true that the prices of fuel and fodder have enormously risen, and the people are obliged to keep a smaller number of cows and use large quantities of cowdung in making cakes for cooking instead of using it for purposes of manure. Some fields have, of course, deteriorated for want of manure and proper cultivation. They seldom use the 'nagar' and always plough the land with the 'bakkhar' or paring-plough.

SECTION.—6—Past Land Revenue Administration.

44. The sovereignty of the Wardha and Nagpur districts was not acquired by the British Government till 1854, but, owing to the minority of the Bhonsla Raja, they came under British management in 1818, when the rest of the Bhonsla territory was ceded, and continued to be managed by British Officers till 1830, when they were restored to native rule. To the period of British management, though only of twelve years duration, the district owed some modifications in their revenue system, which were of the highest importance.

Maratha land revenue system.

45. The revenue system was very similar to that which was found prevailing in 1818 in the Saugor-Nerbudda territory. The assessment was made annually, and its amount was fixed in the first place in the aggregate for the pargana, and then distributed amongst the villages by the Pargana Officer, or Kamavishdar, in consultation with the people. It is a curious fact to modern times, that though engagements were taken from the patels at the commencement of the agricultural year, the amount for which they were to be responsible was not fixed and communicated to them until some months later, when the character of the season became pretty well known. This practice undoubtedly enabled Government to extract a good deal of revenue from the people, as each person was fully rated according to his ability to pay in each year. At the time when patels concluded formal engagements for the revenue of the year, they were actually in ignorance of the amount for which they engaged. This led to a curious device for apportioning the responsibility for the revenue amongst the ryots. For the main portion of the village lands, technically called the 'chal' lands, no rental was fixed, but each field was given a value to express its revenue-paying capacity in relation to the other 'chal' fields of the village. This value was termed the 'ain' of a field, and was ordinarily expressed in annas or in cowries per rupee. The revenue was apportioned amongst the ryots according to the 'ains' of the fields held by them. Thus the ryot who held a field, the 'ain' of which was 6 pies, would pay half the revenue which was payable by a ryot holding a field the 'ain' of which was 12 pies, and in this way it was possible to settle at the commencement of each year the revenue payable by each man, although the amount of the revenue was unknown. It must be borne in mind that there was nothing permanent in the 'ain' valuation of a field, which might be different each year and render its holder liable to pay a different share of the village revenue.

A further complication was introduced by the fact that this system did not apply to all the village lands, but that a certain area was commonly let each year on fixed money-rents. The fields so let were termed 'thak' fields.

They usually included the poorer land for which the patel was unable to conclude arrangements on the 'ain' system, the ryots being unwilling to cultivate them except on limited responsibility. When the revenue of the year was given out, the rent of the 'thak' fields was first deducted from it, and the balance distributed over the 'chal' fields in proportion to their 'ains'.

The difference between 'chal' and 'thak' fields, however, was by no means a permanent one, and fields annually passed from one denomination to the other in conformity with the change in the engagements between the ryots and patels. The lands let under the 'thak' engagements bore but a small proportion to the others, and as the 'chal' fields paid the highest, lands in process of deterioration passed from 'chal' to 'thak', and when advancing in improvement from 'thak' to 'chal'.

Each year a record was prepared called the 'lagwan'. It answered to the jamabandi and gave the details of the engagements concluded at the commencement of each year between the patel and the ryots. It showed the name of each ryot, the name of each 'chal' field held by him, and the 'ains' of those fields settled in the preceding year; also the same particulars for the current year, noting all changes whether arising from transfer of fields from one ryot to another, or from the transfer of a 'chal' field to the 'thak' class, or *vice versa*, or from variations in the 'ains' of any of the 'chal' fields. So soon as the amount of the revenue was known, the rate of its assessment on each unit of the 'ain' called the 'dhara' was also inserted.

Neither patel nor ryots were allowed any hereditary rights which might clash with the efficiency of this system. The patel was the agent of Government for apportioning and collecting the revenue of his village, for which his responsibility was absolute; and he possessed subordinate and rather undefined magisterial and judicial authority. The remuneration for agency or responsiblity, which was paid either in money or rent-free land besides certain trifling dues and privileges, was commonly one-fourth of the Government share, subject to various deductions, which reduced it to one-sixth. The office was held at the pleasure of Government, being neither hereditary nor saleable, and on the ejection or resignation of the incumbent, no malikana was allowed. Patels were frequently succeeded by their sons or other members of their family, not, however, by virtue of any hereditary right, but only by sufferance, or a new appointment by Government; and whoever the incumbent was, he was charged with the full exercise of all the duties, and was entitled to all the privileges of the office unencumbered with any interference or claims on the part of his predecessor or family.

The ryots held their lands on yearly leases granted them by the patel. None of them were entitled to cultivate in the same field in perpetuity, nor was it the practice to grant leases to them for more than one year.

The circumstances above described were those of by far the greater portion of the Nagpur country. Over a limited area in the Wardha district, which had been acquired by the Marathas, not from Gonds, but from the Nizam, a somewhat different system prevailed, though the difference was more in theory than in practice.

The principles followed by the Nizam's Government in the assessment of land revenue were those of Todarmal's system. Land was assessed by its area, and the rate of assessment was a fixed one. But as a matter of fact, this principle had been abandoned, and the statement of the area of each field, which was inserted in the village papers, was used to express the changes in its relative value, the proportional value of a field being increased or diminished by augmenting or deducting its area. In other words, the area was used merely as a term for expressing the 'ain'.

There was, however, a great difference between this tract and that acquired from the Gonds, where the office of patel was hereditary and saleable; and if a patel was ousted for non-payment of revenue and a farmer appointed in his

place, he possessed a right to resume his position as patel, whenever he chose, and was in a position to discharge the duties of the office. The creation of hereditary office-bearers is one of the chief characteristics of the Mahomedan system, as opposed to that which the Marathas inherited from the Gonds and Hindus.

Early British Settlement.

46. The policy during the period of British management was to substitute triennial for annual Settlements, and to limit the authority of the patel over the ryots. Although the Resident was opposed to any interference with the existing practice, it appears that he sanctioned, at one time, the restriction of the patels to collecting the assessment of their villages, in conformity with the apportionment laid down by the Superintendent, but this sanction was subsequently cancelled. The policy of the Resident was, however, upset by a number of causes. The protection of the ryot against the patel represented a tendency on the part of British Officers. What interference took place was on the side of the ryots against the patels, that while the ryots were duly informed of the orders forbidding any increase to their payments, as entered in the 'lagwans', without the sanction of the pargana authority, the discontinuation of those orders would seem to have been unnoticed, and the general maxim of non-interference terminated in permission to the cultivator to pay his former rental.

From 1820 to 1863, the policy was to uphold the ryot against the patel. It is to this we owe the fixity of rents, which are so universal throughout the district. From the grant of triennial, instead of annual Settlements, no decrease occurred in the revenue. The yearly papers were tabulated, names were given to each field, and each field was assessed with a separate sum. The Kanungo made a tour during the rains, checked the 'lagwans', and collected information, which was laid before the Superintendent as the time for reassessment came round. The basis for the assessment was the 'lagwan', the position of which came therefore to be entirely changed. Instead of being a record of the distribution of the aggregate village assessment, it became a record of the details on which the aggregate village assessment was framed. In consequence the patel had an object in understating the rents, and the 'lagwan' became an untrustworthy guide to the village assets.

The fiscal result of the twelve years of British management was satisfactory, and the revenue handed back to the Raja was considerably higher than that taken over from him.

Summary settlement.

47. Native rule continued from 1830 to 1854, and this period was characterised by great laxity of administration. The policy of the period of British management was adhered to, but without the watchfulness which made it work satisfactorily, and the result was a considerable decrease of revenue. The land revenue of Nagpur and Wardha in 1830 and 1854 is compared below:—

1830=Rs. 16,64,000	1854=Rs. 15,70,000

On the escheat of this tract in 1854, summary settlements were concluded, at a considerable reduction, and at the time of commencement of operations for the last Settlement, the revenue stood at Rs. 13,87,000. The policy of interference between the ryot and patel was re-affirmed, and under the rules issued by the Commissioner of Nagpur in 1855, it was laid down that when a cultivator was a 'kadim jotdar' and had made a well in his field, or had embanked or manured it, or was of long standing, he would hold it at the same rate as heretofore. He could not be turned out, and the malguzar had no power to increase his rent. Even the rents of new cultivators could not be fixed by the malguzar without reference to a punchayat.

The summary settlements of this period were abandoned for a long-term Settlement, with the grant of proprietary rights to the patels, under the orders of the Government of India issued in June 1860.

PREVIOUS SETTLEMENT.

Previous Settlement of thirty years and its principles.

48. The previous revenue history of the district is fully described in the printed Note by the Commissioner of Settlements, and in Chapters VIII, X and XII of the printed report on the settlement of 1862. The former thekedari Settlements were made for short periods, not exceeding three or four years; the holders of villages were dispossessed on the termination of their leases if they refused to pay higher jamas. It was in 1862 that proprietary right was, for the first time, conferred on the holders of villages, and the status of malik-makbuza and absolute occupancy, and simple occupancy on ryots of long standing. The last settlement was based on existing payments, the adequacy of which was tested by comparison with the assumed soil jama. The plough and produce jamas had also been worked out, but much importance was attached to the jamas, which were ascertained by the application of the assumed soil-rates. As remarked by Mr. (now Sir Charles) Bernard then Settlement Officer, in paragraph 181 of the former settlement report, the rent-rolls were considered untrustworthy. The soil-rates, which were then adopted, were based on rents paid by particular tenants. The rent-rolls of several villages in each pargana were analysed, and rent-rates were adopted which fitted in with the result of this analysis, in the case of certain holdings accepted as typical. The rent-rates were arbitrary. They were borne out by the existing rents of some fields, but they were not averages. They were very much higher than the rates which the declared rent-rolls gave. The revised revenue demand for the whole district amounted to Rs. 4,16,345 gross, including assignments, or to Rs. 4,12,411 net (excluding assignments). The net demand was enhanced by $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. The settlement report gives no data for the calculation of the proportion, which the revised gross demand absorbed of the corrected assets. The incidence of the revised gross revenue per cultivated acre was 9·7 annas.

The Government demand absorbed 79 per cent. of the assets as entered in the old settlement records. The following statistics will show that the proportion greatly varied from village to village:—

	Proportion per cent of Government demand to total income.									Total.	Proportion per cent.
	Up to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	81 to 90	91 to 100	101 to 125	126 to 150	Above 150		
Wardha ...	11	6	67	138	142	52	31	21	...	468	79 2
Hinganghat ..	34	10	27	90	127	53	43	9	20	413	82 2
Arvi ..	51	24	101	122	93	31	32	14	17	485	76·0
Total ..	96	40	195	350	362	136	106	44	37	1,366	79·0

It was by no means a half-asset settlement. But, except in the case of some individual villages, the assessment was only seemingly so high as indicated by the above figures. The high proportion of the Government demand to the total income, as shown in the settlement misls, was due partly to under-statement of payments made by tenants-at-will for 43 per cent. of the occupied, or 55 per cent. of the total rent-paying area held by them, and partly to under-valuation of proprietors' home-farm. The rate paid by ordinary tenants was then returned at Re. 0-9-2, which was 28·6 per cent. smaller than the absolute occupancy rate, and 20 per cent. smaller than the occupancy rate. As a rule, the proprietor's sir consisted of picked and more valuable land, yet it was valued in most villages at rates which were considerably smaller than the rates paid by the three classes of ryots. As I have already pointed out above, the average rate for ryoti land had already been lowered by concealment of rents of ordinary tenants. The rates adopted for the valuation of sir were still lower than the low ryoti rates, which are compared in the table given in paragraph 79 of this report.

A sum of Rs. 13,947 on account of siwai income, which was entered in the wajib-ul-arz, was omitted from the general assessment statement, and was not, therefore, taken into account in assessing the Government demand.

Some villages were, however, really heavily assessed. The existing jamas were maintained through fear of a loss of revenue. In some parganas of the Arvi tahsil high assessments were fixed from the time of the Maratha rule.

The payments of tenants protected by law have not been enhanced for upwards of 50 years. They were also practically left untouched at the last settlement. It is stated in paragrah 181 of the report of the last settlement, "that existing rents are not as high as they very soon will be," yet the enhancement effected at rent adjustment was trifling. Rents were allowed to adjust themselves as much as possible, and judicial interference on the part of the Settlement Officer was restricted to the case of occupancy tenants. The cases in which interference was necessary were not very numerous. The following causes were cited as having prevented rent enhancement:—

Firstly.—The dislike of innovation on the part of the malguzars.

Secondly.—A feeling, that as they had been given so much, and had escaped with little or no enhancement, it would be unfair to enhance rents.

Thirdly.—A suspicion of the new system of settlement.

Fourthly.—A belief that if they enhanced rents, their revenue would be enhanced.

PART II.—Account of the New Settlement.

Section 1.—Preparation for Assessment.—Maps and Records.

Settlement survey of 1863.

49. The preparation of field maps and records in detail formed part of the scheme of 1862 settlement, and the survey was carried out under the superintendence of Messrs. Aulad Hussein and Sinclair, Deputy Collectors, working under the orders of Mr. (now Sir Charles) Bernard, who was then Settlement Officer. The parganas of Girar, Keljhar, Kondhali, and Ashti were surveyed and assessed along with the district of Nagpur of which they formerly formed a part, but they were subsequently transferred to this district when some territorial changes were made. A mauzahwar survey on the 4″ scale was also effected by professional agency, but the two surveys were independent of one another, and no use was made by the Settlement Department of the angulation on which the professional maps were based. During the years subsequent to the settlement, the field maps were not systematically kept up to date, and became in great part obsolete. No patwaris were maintained in this district from the time of old settlement until 1884, the malguzars being held responsible for the rendition of village papers, which were prepared either by their permanant servants or by other persons on contract. The question of appointing patwaris was taken up in 1884, and it was with some difficulty that the malguzars were induced to agree to their appointment and payment of their salary through the Government Treasury. The patwari-cess payable by malguzars on the revenue of their villages was fixed at 5 per cent.

The new system of settlement survey.

50. The district was included in the scheme of the provincial survey sanctioned by the Government of India in 1885, under which the plotting of field details was to be effected by the patwaris after special training, but the patwaris were to be assisted by a preliminary traverse survey made by professional agency. Under this system the patwaris' field-plotting is effected on sheets showing the position of a number of marks around and in the village lands, and their work practically consists in sub-dividing compartments already laid down for them. The chance of error is reduced to a minimum, and any error which may occur is strictly localised.

The district contains 207 patwari circles, and it was decided that the work of each patwari was to be limited to his circle, and that in the event of its completion he was not to be called upon to take up new work outside it. This occasioned a certain loss of strength. Patwaris who were expert surveyors or held small circles, finished their work before the survey of the district as a whole was completed. But this advantage is more than counterbalanced by the incentive to hard work, which is given by bringing home to each man the precise amount expected of him, and assuring him of rest so soon as it is completed. The localisation of field surveys in this way on the halkabandi system has contributed very largely indeed to the success which has been obtained with patwari agency. As a further incentive to work, patwaris were allowed to earn extra pay according to a definite scale, grading outturn according to difficulty as well as amount. The total sum earned in this way was Rs. 5,630, or Rs. 2-8-8 per square mile.

Progress of the survey.

51. The instruction of the patwari staff was taken in hand in 1886, and was practically completed in 1887-88. The average cost per patwari was Rs. 29. The instruction was carried out under the guidance and superintendence of Mr. J. R. Scott, who was also in charge of instruction work at Nagpur. Their instruction was thorough. In October 1888 Mr. Lancaster was posted as Assistant Settlement Officer to commence the survey.

The professional traverse of the two districts of Wardhá and Nagpur had been taken up in October 1887 by Revenue Survey Party No. 3 under Colonel Wilkins, and was completed in 1889. An area of 3,358 square miles was traversed at a cost of Rs. 24 per square mile. The cadastral survey (including maps and records) was conducted from start to finish by Mr Lancaster in the following three years. Details of the annual progress are given below:—

Year.	Area annually surveyed.	Number of fields.	Percentage of fields checked on map.	Percentage of record entries checked.	Average area surveyed (with record) by each patwari.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Square miles.				
1888-89 ..	836	39,545	56	39	8 2
1889-90 ..	782	70,018	33	49	6 92
1890-91 ...	604	25,295	31	51	11 18

Mr. Lancaster remained in charge until 5th May 1891, when he was transferred to Betul, leaving the office work to be completed under my supervision. Owing to the large size of the fields the survey has, perhaps, been the easiest in the Province, but the maps and records were prepared with great rapidity. The maps were neat and accurate, but somewhat lacking in topographical details, which were entered under the supervision of the Settlement Officer and his assistants. Sufficient attention had not, however, been at first paid to the reconciliation of adjacent boundaries, and this entailed much work on the Settlement Department. There were no less than 672 discrepancies to be reconciled, entailing not merely a boundary re-survey but an immense amount of change in the detailed field areas recorded and in the village totals. The importance of thorough check was insisted upon. There was an Inspector to every eight or ten patwaris who was kept constantly on the move, and the Assistant Settlement Officer and the District Revenue Inspector were each expected to test the work of three or four patwaris daily. During the course of the survey 263 miles of test-chaining were run by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

52. The most important of the records drawn up in the field was the field catalogue or khasra from which the rent-roll (jamabandi) was compiled. Under the Tenancy Law of the Central Provinces ryots' holdings are sometimes exceedingly complicated, for in as much as absolute occupancy, and occupancy right appertains to certain land, and is not personal, holdings commonly include fields held in two or three rights. To classify a field correctly it was often necessary to trace in detail its history since the settlement of 1862, and this entailed the preparation of a large number of subsidiary papers. The case with the malguzars' sir and khudkasht was similar. So far as the entry of the proprietary right was concerned, the records were, as a rule, very simple. Most of the changes which had occurred since the last Settlement were duly recorded in the malguzari and mutation registers. But in regard to cultivators' rights, they were exceedingly complicated.

Records.

53. The soil-classing was in the first place effected by the patwaris and Inspectors, but it was subsequently checked field to field by a specially-trained staff of Inspectors under a Superintendent. It was again very thoroughly checked by the Settlement Officer and his assistants during the course of attestation.

Soil-classing.

54. The original field-plotting was in pencil, and the maps were inked up in office during the rains. Both operations were effected by contract agency under close supervision. All field areas were calculated twice over by men working independently under safeguards against collusion, and the results were accepted only when they agreed within narrow limits. In case of discrepancy the areas were re-calculated. The fields being of large size the planimeter was largely used.

Area calculation.

55. The field survey was extremely cheap, costing but little over Rs. 25 per square mile.

Cost of the survey.

Section 2.—Assessment—General.

56. The thirty years' Settlement of the various parganas of the three tahsils into which they were divided from a period antecedent to the last Settlement, expired on the following dates:—

Assessment.

Tahsil.	Name of pargana.	Number of villages.	Date of expiry of old Settlement.
Wardha ...	Bela	9	30th June 1893.
	Hinganghat	16	Do.
	Paunar	88	Do.
	Andori	100	Do.
	Anji	81	Do
	Nachangaon	130	Do.
	Keljhar	94	Do 1894.
	Total ...	468	
Hinganghat ...	Pohna	103	30th June 1893.
	Pawnar	46	Do.
	Hinganghat	141	Do.
	Bela	24	Do.
	Girar	99	Do. 1895.
	Total ..	413	
Arvi ...	Anji	177	30th June 1893.
	Ashti	148	Do. 1895.
	Kondhali	156	Do
	Amner	4	Do.
	Total ...	485	
	Grand Total ...	1,366	

In order to avoid great delay in the re-settlement of the district with the limited staff available, it was decided to commence the survey some years before the current settlement expired. The assessment of the Hinganghat tahsil was taken up first, then that of the Wardha, and, lastly, that of the Arvi tahsil. This prevented loss of revenue, except in the Anji pargana of the Arvi tahsil, the current settlement of which expired on 30th June 1893, and the revised settlement came into force from 1st July 1894. The jama of this pargana has been raised from Rs. 62,808-13-4 to Rs. 78,755. The Government was put to a loss of Rs. 15,946-2-8 for the year 1893-94.

Difference between the requirements of the new and those of the old settlement.

57. Before touching on the details of the system of assessment followed, it is necessary to allude to an essential difference between the new and the old settlement. At the Settlement of 1862, the unit for assessment was ordinarily the village or estate; the Settlement Officer simply fixed in a lump-sum the revenue demandable for each village or estate, by testing the adequacy of the existing payments by comparing them with the assumed jama obtained by the application of the assumed soil-rates. If to enable the proprietor to pay the revised demand, retaining himself a fair share of the profits, some enhancement of the ryots' rents was called for, such enhancement was effected by agreement between the proprietor and the ryots, the Settlement Officer merely occupying the position of an adviser. At the new settlement it was necessary to lower the unit of assessment from the estate to the ryoti holding. Under the law the Settlement Officer is now responsible for fixing the rents of all absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants, that is to say, for 68 per cent. of the total ryoti area. It might possibly be open to him to fix a fair rental in a lump for the whole area held by ryots of these classes in a village, and leave it to the proprietor and the tenants to work out the details; and that this should be the proper course, was, at one time, the view taken by very high authority. But quite apart from the facts that such an arrangement would hardly be consistent with the law, there were grave practical objections, having their origin in the development of individual as opposed to communal interests, which is so rapidly taking place. Thirty years ago it might have been possible to draw up a fair rent-roll by village arbitration, though there is abundant evidence in the settlement reports of that time that very great difficulty was even then experienced, and, moreover, in the Wardha district little or no rent enhancement was, as a matter of fact, effected. But at the present day villages would very rarely be found with sufficient public spirit to enable a committee of ryots to fairly apportion an enhancement or with sufficient public confidence to induce the body of ryots to accept their decisions. There are, no doubt, malguzars strong enough to distribute an enhancement amongst their ryots. But they would be mainly of the absentee class, with little or no knowledge of the lands of their tenantry; and a distribution by the malguzar, though submitted to by the ryots, would certainly not be accepted by them as a fair acquittance of the rights the law has given them. In two districts, namely, Chanda and Bilaspur, practical trial was given under my own supervision to the policy of distributing rent enhancement through the people themselves. In both places conspicuous failure resulted, and the ryots petitioned for authoritative settlement. I have indeed no hesitation in saying that so long as the enhancement was not crippling, the ordinary ryot would prefer a wrong rent fixed by Government to a right rent fixed by his friends or neighbours. In the former case the hardship would be merely pecuniary, in the latter case he would be tortured by the idea of having been over-reached by his fellows.

Explanation of the system of assessment followed.

58. With the narrowing of the unit of assessment from the village to the holding, greater complexity became necessary in the method of procedure. *Plus* and *minus* differences in the quality of fields cancel out, when a considerable area is taken, and hence at the former settlement a series of simple acreage rates based on broad averages might be depended upon to bring out a fair result. But the smaller the area dealt with the less comprehensive must be the averages on which the valuation rates are based; or, in other words, the more detailed must be the system of valuation.

The first step was to increase the complexity of the soil classification. The various differences which were recognised have been already described. They are very much more numerous than those taken into account at last settlement, which indeed were pratically confined to the consistency and depth of the soil.

Elaboration of soil-classing.

The second step was the adoption for *individual villages* of acreage rates deemed suitable for such villages, instead of rating all the villages in a group or pargana according to a single scale of "group" or "pargana" rates.

Village rates instead of pargana or group rates.

The system of assessment followed had further very material advantages. It enabled the Settlement Officer to compare the real rental pressure of different villages, and so to pitch his acreage rates as to raise the existing pressure by the precise amount which such a comparison or general considerations justified.

The ordinary method of comparing the rental pressure of two villages is to compare the incidence *per acre* of the area on which rent is paid. But it is obvious that this comparison is a true one only when the two villages include the same qualities of soil, and moreover in the same proportion. This is very seldom the case, and the limitations and safeguards which it is necessary to place on the comparison of acreage incidences generally render it of little practical use. The superficial extent of land is, of course, only one amongst many factors in its productiveness, and is not always even the principal factor.

However, admitting that the acreage incidences are comparable and taking as illustration two villages, one (village A) of 12 annas, and the other (village B) of 9 annas, the comparison shows that village B is paying 25 per cent. less than village A. Let it be assumed that the Settlement Officer considers that the rental of village B may fairly be raised to the standard paid in village A, that is to say, so as to give an acreage incidence of 12 annas. There is nothing to indicate what should be the pitch of the differential soil-rates to be used to bring about the enhancement.

59. The comparison becomes infinitely more reliable if productiveness instead of surface area be made its basis; and if for the incidence per acre be substituted the incidence per soil-unit, that is to say, the incidence obtained by multiplying the area under each soil class by a factor expressing its relative net productiveness, and dividing the rental by the figure thus obtained. Moreover, the soil-unit incidence offers the Settlement Officer a means of deducing differential acreage rates, which will bring out the enhancement he decides upon as fair for the village. If, for instance, there are three qualities of soil—X, Y and Z, the "factors" for which are, respectively, 20, 10 and 5, and the unit incidences are annas 0·95 for village A, and annas 0·75 for village B, the Settlement Officer can obtain acreage rates which will enhance the rental of village B by 20 per cent., by raising the unit incidence by this percentage and then multiplying back into the factors, the figures so obtained. An enhancement of 20 per cent. will raise the unit incidence of 0·75 to 0·90, and the acreage rates to bring out this enhancement in the rental will be :—

The soil-unit system.

For	X	20	×	·90	=	18
„	Y	10	×	·90	=	9
„	Z	5	×	·90	=	4·5

The same result can, of course, be obtained by taking, as the basis of calculation, the number of soil units in a holding—not its area—and by multiplying the number of soil-units by the rate per soil unit adopted, instead of by using this rate as a means of working out differential *area* rates.

The system, then, not only renders possible a true comparison of the rental pressure in different villages, but (a most important advantage) it enables the Settlement Officer in framing his revised rental to give effect to the numerous and various considerations, which should influence him apart from

such rental pressure. If, for instance, lowness of existing payments in a particular village justifies an enhancement of 10 per cent., and the rise in prices warrants an extra enhancement of 25 per cent., the "soil-unit" system permits of the fixation of differential acreage rates, which will bring out an enhancement corresponding with these conclusions.

General considerations bearing on rental enhancement in the group as a whole, (chief amongst which is rise in prices) are brought into play by the fixation of a standard or acreage unit-rate for the group or portion of a group obtained (like the village rates) by a deduction from the average unit incidence. If for example an examination shows that the pitch of rent has risen in the group, as a whole, by 10 per cent., and that a total enhancement of 30 per cent. would be justifiable, a standard rate would be framed by first lowering the present average unit incidence by 10 per cent., and then raising it by 30 per cent., as for instance (·95 being taken as the average unit incidence)—

$$\frac{95 \times 90 \times 130}{100 \times 100} = 1{\cdot}11$$

A rate of 1·10 would be adopted as the standard to which *inter alia* reference would be made in fixing the rates of individual villages.

The system is, of course, open to the objection, that the rates used for the assessments of holdings are only averages for the village, and this is an objection which could only be completely removed by going one step further and making the rates vary from holding to holding as well as from village to village. It is obvious, however, that the step would be a very long one, and the procedure followed in fixing individual rents contains a safeguard, which goes a good way to meet the objection. The rent given for a holding by the rates employed, termed the "deduced rent", is not finally accepted until it has been checked by comparison with the present rent, and by reference to any special circumstances applying to the holding which have come to light during the Settlement Officer's enquiries. Under standing orders improvements, which raise the classing of land (as, for instance, its embankment) are not to affect the assessment at the Settlement next following. The improvements, which have been made since the former Settlement, are carefully listed, and the deduced rent of a holding is not accepted as a basis for fixing the revised rent, until it has been lowered by any deductions required to exempt any such improvements from assessment required,—that is to say, to lower the rental valuation to the figure which the land would have borne, if unimproved. The reference made to the present rent gives security that too large *per saltum* enhancements are not imposed. And, on the other hand, rents actually paid are not reduced merely because they are in excess of the "deduced rents" when the latter are moderate and enquiries do not show the existence of hardship. But reductions would, of course, be given in cases where the rents are exorbitant.

Waste land, that is fallow of over three years, included in a holding is left unassessed, unless it is used for the growth of a crop of grass. And current fallows in poor soil classes requiring periodical rest is also left unassessed up to one-third of the total area of the class included in the holding.

Lastly, under standing orders, the rents fixed upon paper in this way are not to be regarded as final until they have been communicated to the people and any objections to them have been heard. But having regard to the detailed method in which they are calculated, the total may safely be presumed to be a fair rental for the village as a whole, and any reductions granted on some holdings at time of announcement must be balanced by additions made to other holdings, so that the village total may tally with the gross rental as sanctioned.

Assessment of revenue.

60. The land revenue payable to Government by the malguzars is fixed in a lump sum for each village or estate (mahal), the basis of assessment being, at the former as well as at the new Settlement the "assets" of the village or mahal. But the meaning attached to the term "assets" at the two Settlements differed considerably.

In 1862 the assets of an estate were taken to be a fair rental valuation of its lands, and if, as very commonly happened, the real rental fell short of the Settlement Officer's estimate, the assessment might be considerably heavier than shown by his figures. The assets of an estate, as the term is now understood, include—

(1) The payments to be actually made by ryots.

(2) A fair rental valuation of the malguzars' home-farm and of lands let by him on special privileged terms to servants or dependants.

(3) The average income realised from "siwai" sources, that is to say, from sources other than agriculture.

The assets of the former Settlement were wholly estimated; those of the new Settlement are estimates only as far as the rental value of home-farm lands and the lands held by privileged tenants is concerned. In respect to other sources of income, they represent actuals, and furnish, therefore, a far more reliable and equitable basis of Settlement.

If the assets of the former Settlement are so reckoned as to correspond with those of the present day, the land revenue then fixed for the district as a whole absorbed 79 per cent. of their total amount. The proportion greatly differed in individual villages as shown in the table given in paragraph 48 of this report.

At the new Settlement under the orders of Government, the usual limit to the State's demand is 60 per cent., the percentage in certain special cases rising to 65, but, as a general rule, the assessments fall below these maxima. *Vide infra* Section 84. The average for the district is much smaller than that of the former Settlement. For the malguzari area it is 58 per cent., while at the last Settlement it was not less than 79 per cent.

Assessment of malik-makbuza plots.

61. The revenue payments to be made by the special class of proprietary ryots known as malik-makbuzas were framed on the system followed in the assessment of rents, a drawback being, however, allowed on the full rental value in consideration of superior status. In respect to the payments of this class of ryots the malguzars are mere revenue collectors, not rent receivers, and can only claim to retain such a share as will cover the trouble and risk of collection. Under standing orders the share of the malik-makbuza payments to be rendered to Government by the malguzars is to be determined separately from the share which they are to render of their proprietary assets.

Section 3—Land Classification and Valuation.

Former soil classification.

62. At the last Settlement, the village lands were divided into four classes, namely :—

1*st Class*—Kali I and II.

2*nd Class*—Morand and khardi.

3*rd Class*—Retari and bardi.

4*th Class*—Kachhar or sandy soil near river banks receiving rich deposits.

These distinctions were not perfectly understood by the officials at the last Settlement, and great diversity of practice prevailed in giving effect to them. The statistics of soils of any two parganas greatly differed, and in most cases the soils were either highly or very moderately classed. The following statistics of two adjacent and similarly circumstanced parganas are extracted from paragraph 173 of the Settlement Report of 1862 :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nachangaon ...	59,871	41,547	12,727	1,423
Andori ...	9,884	45,199	25,688	1,737

"In this return is to be remarked the striking difference, that whereas in Nachangaon 50 per cent. of the cultivated area is returned as black soil, in Andori, but 10 per cent. is shown as of this superior description. This difference, Mr. Bernard attributes, not to any actual difference between the soils of the two parganas, but to the different methods of discrimination adopted by parties charged with the measurements. Nachangaon was measured by Mr. Sinclair, Andori by Syed Aulad Hussein, and although the opposite principles on which these two officers went, preclude the adoption of similar soil-rates in the two parganas, still all the villages of one pargana, having been measured by the same party in one season, the returns of soils are made on the same principal for either pargana, and there is thus no reason why soil-rates should not ensure the working out of equable assessments."

The former revenue and rent assessments were not, however, based on the soil classification which was effected at the last Settlement; rents were fixed without any reference to them. The assumed soil-rates were adopted, and assumed soil-jamas were worked out, with the mere object of testing the adequacy or otherwise of the existing revenue payments of the malguzars. There were large inequalities in the former assessments; and if they had been based on the incorrect and defective classification of the former Settlement, the assessments would have been still more unequal. A correct soil classification is the foundation of a sound Settlement, and without it no rent of a holding or revenue of a village can be fixed with any approach to accuracy.

The revised Settlement has been based chiefly on soil classification, which has been effected with the utmost care and subjected to strict scrutiny. The land classification adopted is much more minute than that of the former Settlement, since besides recognizing more sub-divisions of soils, it provides for distinctions in the productive power of land, resulting from differences in position. The same system of soil classification has been extended to the three tahsils.

New system of soil classification.

63. The different classes of soils and positions, as laid down for this district, have been defined as follows:—

The following are the names under which soils are recorded:—

1 Kali awal.	5 Khardi.
2 Do. doyam.	6 Retari.
3 Morand awal.	7 Bardi.
4 Do. doyam.	8 Kachhar.

Kali—is a rich black soil of first rate productiveness. It is composed of very small particles, and contains little or no sand or grit (*chunkunkri*). It becomes fine powder if rubbed in the hands. Its clods are when dry extremely hard, and, on the other hand, melt away rapidly into fine sticky (*chikan*) mud when moistened with water. In the hot weather it is split up into deep cracks.

Kali awal—contains little or no grit of any kind.

Kali doyam—contains some grit or pebbles, and sometimes stones of considerable size are found upon its surface, which do not, however, lessen its productiveness.

Morand—differs from *kali* in being composed of larger particles, which do not stick together so closely. Its clods are not so hard, and, when melted, it does not turn into fine mud. It does not crack so much as *kali*. It generally contains limestone grit (*chunkunkri*).

Morand awal—is black or nearly black in colour, and contains much less limestone grit than *morand doyam.*

Morand doyam—is, as a rule, of a much lighter colour than *morand awal,* and resembles *khardi,* except that it is deeper.

Khardi—is a poor kind of *morand,* which is seldom more than a cubit deep. It is often much mixed with sand, when it is of a greyish colour.

Retari—is a yellowish soil containing much sand. When of good quality it is very well suited for rice.

Bardi—is very poor reddish-coloured soil of very little depth, and much mixed with stones. It generally grows kodon, kutki and til; but juari is sometimes sown on it.

Kachhar—is good land situated on the banks or below the banks of a river or stream, and overflowed during the rains. It can produce wheat as well as *bhata* and other vegetables. Only good land was recorded as *kachhar.* Poor land situated on the banks or below the banks of a river or stream was recorded as *retari.*

A change was not made in classing the soils of adjacent fields unless there was a difference in the value of at least 2-annas in the rupee. If, for instance, a field was entered as *morand awal,* the field next to it was not entered as *morand doyam* unless its produce was less than that of the first field by at least 2-annas in the rupee.

Land was also classed according to the crops grown on it. Fields which grow or have grown wheat (or which, though devoted to juari or cotton, could plainly grow wheat) were classed as *gohari.* Rice fields were classed as *dhanar*; fruit and vegetable gardens and sugar-cane fields as *bari* and other fields as *mutafarikat,* that is such as only carry miscellaneous minor crops.

Land lying near the village site and manured by its drainage, or in other ways, was entered as *khari,* of the class to which it belonged whether *gohari dhanar, bari* or *mutafarikat* class.

Gohari land.

In addition to the name of the soil, one or other of the following particulars were recorded.

Lawn—low-lying land retentive of moisture.

Pathar—land lying high, or on a slope, and suffering from lack of moisture.

Wahuri—land cut up by water-channels or ravines.

Rân— land lying at a distance from the village and liable to damage by wild beasts.

Bhandia—land embanked with a small bank.

Bhandhan—land embanked with a large bank.

Abpashi—irrigated land.

Sadharan—land not falling into any of the above classes.

Dhanar land.

In addition to the name of the soil, one or other of the following particulars were also recorded—

Tikra—high-lying land producing a very poor crop in a year of scanty rainfall.

Saman—flat-land giving a fair crop in a year of scanty rainfall.

Jhilan—low-lying land giving a good crop in a year of scanty rainfall.

Abpashi—land irrigated from a tank or well.

Bàris (gardens).

(1) If irrigated, gardens were entered as *abpashi*; if unirrigated, as *barani*.

(2) Gardens were further thrown into two classes:—according as they were used for the production of (*a*) maize, vegetable or fruit; or (*b*) sugar-cane.

(3) The whole of a plot appropriated to the growth of sugar-cane in rotation with other crops was entered as '*bari santa*', and not merely that part of it which was under sugar-cane in any particular year. Details of the area under sugar-cane in the year of survey, were, of course, given in columns 8 and 9 of the khasra.

Mutafarikat—no details of position were entered in respect of land incapable of bearing wheat and carrying only miscellaneous crops unless such land was *khari*, in which case it was so entered.

The classification of soils has been effected in all the three tahsils by specially selected men from among the Inspectors, who visited every field during attestation and recorded on the trace in pencil the soil and position determined on for each field, showing roughly the limits of each. This was further checked by the Assistant Settlement Officer, and again by myself. In every village where I found mistakes and the classification not up to the mark, I visited myself a large number of fields, and classed the soils, and where necessary got the classification revised. For some time it was found so difficult to secure uniformity in classification, that I had to assemble Inspectors and Assistants on several occasions to check the soil classification in their presence, as each man's scale differed slightly from another's, and written instructions were interpreted by the soil classers in different ways. It was therefore absolutely necessary to train them in the fields, and the soil classification in a large number of villages had to be redone.

In this district the fields are generally of very large size, some containing even 30, 40 and 50 acres. And the average size of individual fields is not less than 15 acres. At the time of recent survey these large fields were sub-divided according to differences in soils, and each sub-division was given a separate number; but this sub-division was not considered sufficient, as it did not bring out the differences in the position of fields. Each such portion was, therefore, again sub-divided on the map by pencil lines according to differences both in soil and position.

The classification has been effected in a thorough manner. For some time after the commencement of attestation the Inspectors met with some difficulty in securing the attendance of malguzars and tenants. Accordingly with the aid of my Assistants I collected the malguzars, mukaddam and a few principal tenants of each village at central villages, and pointed out to them the disadvantages resulting from their failure to attend at the attestation. It was clearly pointed out to them that if they failed to accompany the Inspectors to the fields, they would have to incur much expense and suffer great inconvenience hereafter in obtaining copies of extracts from the Settlement records and proving their claims and contentions. Both malguzars and tenants were specially invited to witness the attestation of records and the classification of soils. But I went further than this. Immediately on the arrival of attesting Inspectors in villages, the malguzars, their co-sharers and eight or ten principal tenants were served with notices signed by me or by my Assistants, requiring them to accompany the Inspectors to the fields, to produce before them all the documents connected with their land and right, to answer correctly the Inspectors' enquiries, to show them all the corners of their fields and especially those suffering from surface drainage, and authorizing them to enquire from the Inspectors what they wished to know.

The Inspectors were also strictly ordered to take with them to the fields and consult four or five intelligent malguzars and tenants at the time of classifying "*gohari*" and "*mutafarikat*" fields. Their names were noted at the foot of each soil classing statement. The classification of fields capable of growing wheat was also effected with the help of a statement prepared from the khasras of previous years giving the area of each field sown

with wheat during the five preceding years. Though a large area of wheat land is sown every year in rotation with juari and cotton, yet it is sown with wheat every second or third year, or at least once in four or five years. The Inspectors have derived considerable help from this statement in ascertaining the area of *gohari* lands. They were strictly warned against a departure, except for special reasons, from the two guides prescribed for their guidance, namely—the opinion of intelligent persons and the statement prepared from the khasra. All arbitary classification made by Inspectors was rejected and revised.

Statistics of soils.

64. The following table exhibits the soil classification of occupied lands in the three tahsils of the district :—

Tahsil.	Soils.								
	Kali I.	Kali II.	Morand I.	Morand II.	Khardi.	Retari.	Bardi.	Kachhar.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wardha ...	2,905	42,666	181,158	112,056	42,353	495	16,159	144	397,936
Percentage to total area.	0 7	10 7	45·5	28·1	10 6	0·1	4 0	...	...
Hinganghat ...	1,925	51,473	178,627	94,943	30,827	177	3,117	1,236	362,325
Percentage to total area	0·5	14·2	49·3	26 2	8·5	...	0 8	0·3	...
Arvi ...	4,744	15,144	104,795	75,379	53 015	200	23,847	434	277,558
Percentage to total area	1·7	5 4	37·7	27·1	19 1	...	8·5	0·1	...
Total ...	9,574	109,283	464,580	282,378	126,195	872	43,123	1,814	10,37,819
Percentage to total area	0 9	10·5	44·7	27·2	12·1	...	4·2	0·1	...

Classed according to position :—

Tahsil.	Positions.												
	Land capable of growing wheat.							Garden land.		Mutafarikat or minor crop land (including rice land).	Khari.	Do. irrigated.	Total.
	Sadharan.	Lawn.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Ran.	Bandhan.	Bandhia.	Irrigated (abpashi).	Unirrigated (barani).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acs.	Acs.	Acres.	Acs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acs.	Acres.
Wardha ..	148,824	2,077	33,851	17,238	1,646	16	...	1,052	151	187,347	5,530	204	397,936
Hinganghat ...	162,155	5,431	71,959	20,761	4,543	3	31	559	173	90,384	6,303	23	362,325
Arvi ...	59,948	199	26,686	5,443	4,988	15	..	1,622	532	174,183	3,588	354	277,558
Total ...	370,927	7,707	132,496	43,442	11,177	34	31	3,233	856	451,914	15,421	581	10,37,819
Percentages on columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11 ..	35·7	0 7	12·8	4 1	1·0	...	...	...	...	43 5	...	...	...

Comparison of soil statistics.

65. The soil statistics of 12 groups are compared below :—

	Soil Classes.								
	Kali I	Kali II.	Morand I.	Morand II.	Khardi.	Retari.	Bardi.	Kachhar.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
As now classed ...	4,819	21,466	155,599	109,226	65,777	382	27,745	614	385,628
Percentage to total area	1·2	5 5	40·3	28·3	17 0	...	7 1	0·1	...
As classed at last Settlement.	120,575		138,450		100,613	26,593			386,231
Percentage to total area.	31·2		35 8		26 0	6·8			...

The above comparison clearly indicates that the former soil classification was very high, while at the present Settlement a large area has been relegated to the inferior classes. The record of position classes was much appreciated by the people, and indeed, without taking these matters into consideration, fixation of rents could not be effected without grave inequalities.

Great pains have been taken to secure accuracy, and the following extract from the Settlement Commissioner's letter No. C-155, dated the 3rd March 1893, will show that he was satisfied with the manner in which the land classification has been effected.

Having completed my inspection of attestation work in the Wardha district, I have the honour to communicate my satisfaction with the intelligent and thorough manner in which the land is being classified. The classing I saw (some of which had been effected early in the season) is, I think, the best I have met with in any district, and shows an immense improvement over the procedure of last year.

Valuation—general scale of soil factors.

66. The following soil factors were first adopted for the Hinganghat tahsil with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner :—

Soil class.	Wheat land.						Garden land.		Minor crop (including rice land).
	Ordinary and bandhia.	Lawn.	Bandhan and irrigated.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Rán.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
Kali I ...	40	46	50	32	27	From 20 to 40 per cent. according to the extent of damage suffered.	50	32	...
Do. II ...	36	42 + 15 p. c.	45 + 25 p. c.	29 − 20 p. c.	24 − 33 p. c				28
Morand I ...	32	36	40	26	21				24
Do. II ...	24	29	32	22	20		40	20	16
Khardi ...	14	17 + 20 p. c.	18 + 33 p. c.	12 − 10 p. c	10 − 20 p. c				8
Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...				6
Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...				5
Kachhar ...	32	...	...	...	...		50	32	...

For land lying within the *khari* area the factor was raised by 75 per cent. in the case of *kali I*, *kali II* and *morand I*, and by 100 per cent. in the case of inferor soils.

These factors were adopted with very slight variations, in the case of the Mandgaon, Waigaon, Pohna, Wadner and Wagholi groups, the Rate Reports of which were first submitted, but, as experience showed that the factors for *morand I*, *morand II* and *bardi* incapable of growing wheat were rather too high, they were slightly lowered. The factor for *morand awal mutafarikat* was reduced from 24 to 20, that for *morand doyam mutafarikat* was lowered from 16 to 12, and that for *bardi* from 5 to 4.

The above scale of factors with the above modifications was sanctioned for the Wardha tahsil.

In the case of the Arvi tahsil also the same soil factors were used in all groups except Ashti, with the slight modification that the factors for *morand doyam pathar* and *wahuri*, which experience showed to be high, were reduced from 22 and 20 to 20 and 16 respectively. The circumstances of the Ashti group are in many respects peculiar. Though included in the Wardha district, it geographically forms part of the rich plain of Berar. Its lands are of notable productiveness, and it is the most important cotton-growing tract in the Province. Wheat is here of comparatively small account, and it was not

therefore necessary to make wide differences between the factors for wheat and non-wheat land. The factors for the following classes of soils were, therefore, raised under orders communicated in Secretariat letter No. C-95, dated the 22nd November 1893 :—

Kali doyam mutafarikat from 28 to 32.	Morand doyam mutafarikat from 12 to 20.
Morand awal mutafarikat from 20 to 28.	Khardi mutafarikat from 8 to 12.

There is very little rice land in this district, and it was, therefore, found unnecessary to adopt a separate scale of factors for it. It was valued by using the factor for minor crop land. The factors adopted for the valuation of lands were based on the results of crop experiments, and comparison of rents paid for individual fields of one position and containing only one class of soil, and on the enquiries made from assemblies of intelligent and educated landholders, which were convened for this purpose in each tahsil.

Section 4.—Attestation and Inspection.

Attestation.

67. However careful may be the procedure followed in preparing the maps and records on which the Settlement is made, a certain number of errors must necessarily creep in. The object of attestation is to eliminate these errors, by subjecting the records to independent check. The scope of attestation enquiries is very wide indeed, extending to the check of every entry on the map and records. In this district attestation was carried out not on the records prepared by patwaris at the time of re-survey, but on new records prepared by them in the year of attestation. There is, perhaps, no other district, except Nagpur, in the Central Provinces in which the system of growing crops by rotation is so largely resorted to. The changes in crops were too numerous to be entered in the survey records. The survey records of a few villages, on which attestation was at first carried out, were so much disfigured by corrections and alterations, that it was decided to prepare new khasras and jamabandis—each entry in which was checked in complete detail on the spot by a trained Inspector, under the supervision of an Assistant Settlement Officer. Likewise the check of the soil classsing of each field was effected by Inspectors, who were required to inspect it carefully in all directions. In this district the fields are of large size, the average size of each field being about 15 acres, and the average number of khasra entries per village about 103; it was found possible to carry out attestation on new records, which were, of course, in each case carefully compared with the survey records and those of preceding years, and all changes which had taken place were duly entered in them. The records of this district were attested in two years, and in both years the re-settlement was based on completely new records.

The check of soil classing was effected in a very thorough manner. When new khasras were prepared by patwaris, column 3 of the khasra (soil) was left blank. A separate list called 'Fard Zamin' was prepared, comparing the classification, as effected at the survey, with that made by the attesting Inspector. A large number of entries, including the discrepant entries, were then tested, corrected and passed by the Assistant Settlement Officer, and the entries were only finally accepted as correct after the soil classification was checked and the records were passed by the Settlement Officer. The correct entries were then copied into the khasra, from which the ryotwari abstracts of each holding and village were prepared. The standard of daily work required of each Inspector was the complete check of 50 khasra entries and attestation of rents. This enabled the Inspectors to work accurately. The fields being of large size, more than three or four kinds of crops are grown in each, and the country being so diversified, each field contains two or more classes of soils and positions. The exaction of a larger standard of work would have greatly interfered with the correct classing of soils. Although at the time of survey several large fields were divided into two or more parts according to differences in soil, *&c.*, and marked by the letters of the alphabet, the soil classification had not been minutely made and had been imperfectly checked. It was therefore rejected, and all the fields were re-classed and more minutely sub-

divided. In this district there are extremely few fields which contain only one class of soil and position. A large number of fields had to be sub-divided into three, four or more parts according to differences in soil and position. These sub-divisions were marked on the maps in pencil, and their area calculated by acre combs and squares. This procedure secured the satisfaction of the people, and has resulted in a proper valuation of their lands. The Assistant Settlement Officers checked about 60 entries daily, and between 20 and 25 per cent. of the total khasra entries. The attestation was carried out in the presence of malguzars and tenants, who were induced, both by order and advice, to accompany the patwaris, Inspectors and superior officers of the Settlement Department to the fields. Four or five intelligent malguzars and tenants were duly consulted on the spot when the soil classing was effected, and their signatures were obtained on the 'Fard Zamin'.

The enquiries into sir and other rights and rents were conducted in open assemblies of malguzars and ryots, and the signatures of the former were obtained on the jamabandis in token of their correctness.

Inspection of villages.

68. Following upon the attestation came the Settlement Officer's inspection, in the course of which he checked the general accuracy of the records and acquired the information regarding the circumstances of the village and its people, which he required for the proper fixation of the rent-rates. Illustrations of the principal facts enquired into are—causes of exceptionally high or exceptionally low rental payments, the general quality of the village lands, any special circumstances which add to, or lessen their value, the condition of the tenantry, and their relations with the malguzars, and the character of the malguzar's village management. No village was assessed until it had been inspected by the Settlement Officer or by one of the qualified Assistant Settlement Officers, specially authorised to inspect it. 1,191 villages were inspected by me, and 175 villages by Mr. B. Jagannath, Senior Assistant Settlement Officer, during my absence on three weeks' privilege leave in May 1892, and when I was employed on announcing the jamas in 1893. During the course of my inspections I devoted my special attention and a good deal of time to the check of soil classification, which is, indeed, the ground-work of a good and equitable Settlement. The Settlement Commissioner has thus remarked in his Annual Report for 1893.

Wardha.—Field work was completed by the attestation of 692 villages with an area of 1,014 square miles. I examined some of the work in the course of my cold weather tour and found it most satisfactory. The soil classing, in particular, was the best I had ever come across. The Settlement Officer himself checked fully a quarter of the khasra entries in the villages inspected by him.

Two fair copies of the attested khasras and other compilations were prepared during the rains, one for the Sadar Office and the other for the use of the patwaris. The original survey-sheets were also completed and deposited in the District Office, and of the two fair copies of the map traces, one copy is kept with the sadar misl and the other with the patwari.

Formation of Assessment groups.

69. In the course of his inspections, the Settlement Officer decided on the groups into which the villages were to be thrown for assessment purposes. At the former Settlement when the rent-rates used for a village represented averages for the group (or chàk) in which it fell, the formation of assessment groups was a matter of first class importance, though as they were geographical each, that is to say, including all the villages in a continuous tract, homogeneity was out of the question. The system now followed permits (as has already been explained) of the rent-rates varying from village to village, and the grouping of villages has become of quite subordinate importance. But it is, of course, as well that the groups should be as homogeneous as possible, as this facilitates the comparison of one village with another.

The following number of groups were formed for the three tahsils of Wardha, Hinganghat and Arvi, the general position and extent of which is shown on the map included in this report:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Group.	Number of villages.	Number of mahals
1	2	3	4	5
WARDHA.	Anji ...	Anji ...	31	43
	Keljhar ...	Keljhar ...	55	70
		Selu ...	39	71
	Bela, (Hinganghat) ...	Sindhi ...	25	34
	Pawnar ...	Pawnar ..	88	150
	Andori ...	Andori ...	100	144
	Nachangaon ...	Deoli ...	60	109
		Nachangaon ...	70	99
HINGANGHAT.	Hinganghat ...	Mandgaon ...	45	60
		Hinganghat ...	96	123
	Bela ...	Waigaon ...	24	25
	Girar ...	Girar ...	49	54
		Kora ...	50	52
	Pohna ...	Pohna ...	56	87
		Wadner ...	47	59
	Pawnar ...	Wagholi ...	46	64
ARVI.	Ashti and Amner ..	Dhari ...	61	75
		Ashti ..	91	121
	Kondhali ..	Karanja ...	79	97
		Dhan kund ...	43	46
		Warhona ...	34	37
	Anji ...	Arvi ...	106	165
		Kachnur ...	47	51
		Kharangna ...	24	28
		Total ...	1,366	1,864

The arrangement of parganas has been maintained. Each fair-sized pargana constitutes a separate group. It is, owing to the diversified nature of the country and differences in the soils and position of the villages, that the larger parganas have been sub-divided into two or more assessment groups, and in two instances very small parganas have been amalgamated to form a single group.

Section 5.—Rent-Rate and Assessment Reports.

Rent-rate and Assessment Reports.

70. For each assessment group two sets of proposals were submitted. In the first (the Rent-rate Report the Settlement Officer gave a detailed description of the group, examined the changes which had taken place since last Settlement and submitted his opinion as to the amount of rent enhancement, which was justified by general considerations, based on prices. In the statements appended to the report, he compared (Statement A) the present assets of each village with the assets of the former Settlement, and analysed (Statement C) the rental payments of ryots, stating the amount of enhancement he proposed to impose on each class of ryots in each village. In other words he proposed unit-rates for adoption, giving statistical and practical reasons. The proposals were considered in detail by the Chief Commissioner and approved or modified.

The second set of proposals were submitted with the final assessment reports. For each village was sent up: (1) a rent-roll in English, giving in full detail the area and soil classing of each holding, the rent now paid on it, the rent given by the village rates (the deduced rent), and the revised rent actually proposed; (2) a tabular statement giving statistical details of soil, areas, crops, tenancies and assets, and setting forth the data on which the revised revenue assessment was based; and (3) such of the Settlement Officer's inspection notes, as were not already included in Statement C of the Rent-rate Report.

A complete set of Rent-rate and Assessment Reports with the orders passed on each has been prepared as an annexure to this report. The appendices, bound up with the report, give for each group the totals of the various tables in the village assessment statements.

General results of the assessment.

71. In reviewing the results of the assessments as shown in Table 8, VI to XII of the appendices, I will deal first with the settlement of the assets on which the revenue demand is based, and, secondly, with the determination of the revenue on the basis of the assets so settled.

Heads of assets.

72. The various heads under which the assets fall have already been described as: (1) the payments of ryots; (2) the rental valuation of the malguzar's sir and khudkasht land and of land held on privileged terms by servants or dependants; and (3) siwai income.

The payments of Ryots.

Enhancement of ryots' lands —malik-makbuzas.

73. At the last Settlement 1,734 holdings of land held in malik-makbuza right, and containing an area of 35,276 acres, were assessed with a jama of Rs. 35,719. The number of such holdings has risen to 5,637. They now contain an area of 52,282 acres, and pay Rs. 45,068-8-11. The rate per acre has fallen from Re. 1-0-2 to Re. 0-13-9 or 15 per cent. Their assessment has now been raised to Rs. 51,076-8-0 or by 13·3 per cent The revised acreage rate of Re. 0-15-7 per acre is 3·6 per cent. smaller than the rate of former Settlement. The decrease in the rate is accounted for by the inclusion of a large area of resumed muafi holdings on which a light assessment had been placed at the former Settlement, in consequence of their being, in most cases, mere charitable grants. The statistics tabulated below show that the rate has more or less decreased in every group in the district:—

Tahsil.	Group.	Acreage rate. At last Settlement.			At present.			As revised.			Rate paid by sub-tenants.			Percentage of area held by sub-tenants.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
WARDHA.	Aji ...	1	4	8	1	4	1	1	3	10	3	12	1	36
	Keljhar ...	1	0	7	0	13	10	0	12	3	1	10	6	50
	Selu ...	0	12	10	0	12	7	0	13	5	3	1	2	24
	Sindhi ...	1	1	4	0	15	5	1	2	6	2	2	3	41
	Pawnar ...	0	11	3	0	11	1	0	14	1	1	8	7	41
	Andori ...	0	11	2	0	10	9	0	14	10	1	6	0	43
	Deoli ...	0	13	7	0	12	7	0	14	5	1	3	1	42
	Nachangaon ...	1	0	10	0	15	2	0	15	11	2	5	7	34
	Mandgaon ...	1	1	8	0	15	11	1	3	2	2	1	1	46
	Waigaon ..	0	13	8	0	9	10	0	12	11	1	1	2	80
HINGANGHAT.	Girar ...	0	8	1	0	7	3	0	7	6	0	14	9	42
	Kora ...	0	6	8	0	6	6	0	7	4	1	0	8	43
	Hinganghat ...	0	6	10	0	8	0	0	9	10	1	4	0	60
	Pohna ...	1	0	2	0	11	3	0	14	0	2	0	0	50
	Wadher ...	0	11	3	0	8	11	0	11	7	1	11	11	47
	Wagholi ...	0	13	9	0	12	3	1	0	3	1	12	0	40
ARVI.	Dhari ...	1	5	9	1	0	10	1	2	2	2	6	3	35
	Karanja ...	1	0	10	0	14	7	0	15	8	1	15	0	40
	Dhamkund ...	0	11	7	0	10	1	0	10	11	1	1	2	41
	Warhona ...	0	10	8	0	8	1	0	10	5	1	9	1	59
	Kachnur ...	0	12	9	0	12	6	0	12	5	2	5	10	43
	Kherangna ...	1	11	11	1	10	1	1	6	8	3	7	2	34
	Arvi ...	1	7	8	1	6	11	1	8	4	3	5	2	35
	Ashti ...	2	5	2	2	3	0	2	6	4	4	15	2	46

The rate has largely diminished in the Pohna group, in which an area of 1,389 acres of lapsed maufi holdings has been added to the holdings of malik-makbuzas. Although the payments of plot proprietors have now been raised by 13 per cent., still the revised acreage rate of Re. 0-15-7 is smaller than the rate of former Settlement, which was Re. 1-0-2. In 11 out of 24 groups the revised rate falls short of the former Settlement rate. This

is due to two special causes, namely, the reduction of present high payments and the adoption of a low unit-rate in the case of many villages in which, owing to expansion of cultivation and a large increase in income, it was not considered necessary to effect a large enhancement in the payments of tenants. In the first place the factors adopted for irrigable and garden lands are, indeed, much smaller than the payments customarily made for them; and, secondly, the high rents which were formerly paid for opium growing lands have continued up to the present day, although its cultivation has been prohibited since the introduction of the Excise Act. The continuance of these high rents inflicted great hardship on the owners of land who were in many cases obliged to sublet or mortgage. All such high payments have now been reduced. Reductions have been granted in numerous villages, but large reductions were called for in Nachangaon, Arvi, Rasulabad, Chhoti-Arvi, Ashti, Karanja, and a few other villages in which the cultivation of opium and vegetables was carried on, on an extended scale. Opium lands were rented at rates varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 an acre. The present payments were reduced by about Rs. 2,000. The reductions in Nachangaon amounted to Rs. 530-8-7, in Arvi to Rs. 411-9-3, and in Karanja to Rs. 145.

The nett enhancement in the payments of plot proprietors amounts to Rs. 6,007-15-0 or 13 per cent. The revised payments are equal to 89 per cent. of the deduced rental obtained by the application of the unit-rates sanctioned for ryots' land. The proportion of the present payments to deduced rental is also 79 per cent. As I have already said above, the rates adopted at this Settlement for irrigable and garden lands are exceedingly moderate and considerably smaller than the existing rates, and as payments have not been reduced in those cases in which they did not press on the holdings, the revised revenue absorbs 89 per cent. of the deduced rental. But in all cases in which the present payments have been interfered with, the revised jamas have been kept within 75 per cent. of the jama given by the deduced rates. There was great inequality in the payments of plot proprietors. In some groups they were extremely light, as in Andori, in which they were equal to 57 per cent. of the deduced rental; in Waigaon (54 per cent.); in Wadner (63 per cent.); and in Wagoli, 58 per cent.; and in other groups they were excessive, as in Keljhar (95 per cent.), Nachangaon (86 per cent.), Karanja (97 per cent.), Kharangna (112 per cent.), and Ashti 92 per cent).

The revised payments are fair. They are, however, very moderate as compared with the payments made by sub-tenants. A large area of malik-makbuza lands is held by non-resident Brahmins, who very seldom or never cultivate it themselves, nor get it cultivated at their own expense, but derive large profits by subletting it to other persons. In the Waigaon group, they have sublet 80 per cent.; in Hinganghat, 60 per cent.; in Warhona, 59 per cent.; in Pohna, 50 per cent.; and in the Andori group, 48 per cent. of their entire area to other tenants. The average revised rate for the whole district is Re. 0-15-7, while the rate of sub-leases in thewhole district is Rs. 1-14-6 for 44 per cent. of the total area held by the malik-makbuzas.

Absolute occupancy tenants.

74. Turning next to the class of absolute occupancy tenants, the average rate of rent has slightly risen from Re. 0-12-10 to Re. 0-13-2. This is merely due to changes in area, which has decreased from 206,415 to 174,536, acres, owing partly to relinquishments, and partly to transfers made for consideration. Their payments have now been raised from Rs. 1,44,540-5-9 to Rs. 1,81,956-4-3 or by 25·8 per cent. This enhancement is very moderate. The revised payments are equal to 96 per cent. of the rental given by the sanctioned unit-rates. In all cases in which enhancement has been effected a liberal margin has been left between deduced and proposed rents, and, apart from cases of petty increase, in no instance have the present rents been pushed up to the deduced figure. The enhancement does not exceed—

20 per cent. in 13 groups.
30 per cent. in 6 groups.
40 per cent. in 4 groups.

In only one group of Wagholi does it amount to 41 per cent. The enhancement is, of course, larger in open than in jungle tracts. The land held by this class of tenants in the Wagholi group, which lies in the open near Hinganghat, was very lightly assessed at the former Settlement. Their present payments cover only 63 per cent. of the standard rental. Their revised payments are moderate, being equal to 93 per cent. of it. The revised average rate is Re. 1-0-5, while the rate of sub-leases is Re. 1-14-11 for 2,189 acres. This class of tenants hold a large area of very fertile land in this group, and their payments have not been enhanced from a long time prior to the last Settlement.

In the whole district the revised payments absorb 96 per cent. of the deduced rental. The revised rate of Re. 1-0-8 is very moderate as compared with the rate of Rs. 2-0-9 paid by their sub-tenants for 30 per cent. of their area.

Occupancy tenants.

75. The land held by absolute occupancy tenants was all held in this right at the former Settlement, but this is not the case with the area held in simple occupancy right, which has extended very greatly during the currency of the Settlement, under the old 12 years' rule. Occupancy tenants now hold 424,118 acres against only 151,348 acres 30 years ago, the increase being due to the acquisition of occupancy rights by men, who at that time held in ordinary right. Occupancy tenants are not so rigidly protected as absolute occupancy tenants against rent enhancement at the hands of the malguzars; and looking to the fact that their rights are largely of only recent growth, one would have expected to find a large rise in rent-rate. Such, however, is not the case. The incidence per acre of the occupancy tenants' payments has risen by only 9 per cent. It has already been fully explained both in the printed report of the old Settlement and in the preceding paragraphs of this report, that the rents of ordinary tenants had been largely concealed by the malguzars at the last Settlement. The incidence per acre of ordinary tenants' payments was then Re. 0-9-2, which was 20 per cent. smaller than the rate paid by occupancy tenants, and 28·5 per cent. smaller than that paid by the absolute occupancy tenants. The same concealed payments were entered in the records of last Settlement, and educated and intelligent tenants subsequently refused to pay higher rents, so that in most cases the malguzars have not been able to exact higher rents from old tenants. It is only in the case of the additional area, which the old tenants have since taken up, and the land taken up by new tenants subsequent to the last Settlement, that the malguzars have succeeded in levying proper rents, or in effecting slight enhancement. There is also no doubt that, to some extent, the small rise in the acreage rate is due to the inclusion of land, much of which is very inferior to the former average, and under these circumstances the small increase indicates a larger enhancement than that given by the acreage rates. As a matter of fact the ryots of Wardha are better acquainted with their rights under the Rent Law than those of many other districts, and have suffered no general enhancement at the hands of the malguzars.

The effect of re-settlement has been to raise the rents of occupancy tenants from Rs. 3,31,975-10-5 to Rs. 4,04,960-2-0 or by 22 per cent. The enhancement does not exceed :—

15	per cent.	in	5	groups.
20	„	„	6	„
30	„	„	13	„

The incidence of the revised rent per acre in the whole district is Re. 0-15-3. It is very moderate as compared with the rate of Re. 1-11-0 paid by sub-tenants for 26 per cent. of their entire area.

All the excessive payments of absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants have been reduced, and a portion of the above increase in their rents has been obtained by redistribution of rents of composite holdings, that is by reducing the rents of land held in ordinary right.

Ordinary tenants and reduction of rents.

76. At the last Settlement the ordinary tenants were in possession of 434,152 acres or 55 per cent. of the total tenant area, for which they paid Rs. 2,50,166-12-3 at Re. 0-9-2 per acre. At attestation they were found holding 273,764 acres *i. e.* 31 per cent.

of the total area held by the three principal classes of tenants or only 24 per cent. of the total area in occupation, on payment of Rs. 2,36,950-13-11, the incidence per acre being Re. 0-13-10. This gives a rise of 51 per cent. over the incidence of the former Settlement. A large portion of this increase is merely nominal. The payments of ordinary tenants had been largely concealed at the last Settlement, when the rate for ordinary tenants was 20 per cent. smaller than the occupancy, and 28 per cent. than the absolute occupancy rate. A large area formerly held by this class of tenants is now in the possession of occupancy tenants; and although a small area relinquished by the absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants has been absorbed in the holdings of ordinary tenants, a large area has been gained by the reclamation of new land, much of which is of very inferior quality. Under these circumstances a rise in acreage incidence from Re. 0-9-2 to Re. 0-13-10 clearly indicates that a very considerable amount of enhancement was effected by malguzars during the currency of Settlement. The general enhancement of ordinary tenants' rents, therefore, formed no part of the Settlement Officer's proceedings. In some cases, however, in which tenants were found to have added large areas of newly broken land, either without payment or on inadequate payment, or were paying no rent, owing to their relationship with the malguzars, their land was properly assessed. This enhancement was not more than Rs. 18,164-1-4. In the Girar and Kora groups of the Hinganghat tahsil and in the jungly parts of the Arvi and Wardha tahsils, large areas of newly broken land or land enclosed for cultivation, were very lightly assessed to encourage cultivation. A large number of ordinary tenants were, however, found paying very heavy rents in many villages. Their payments exceeded the deduced rents by 3, 4 or more times. Many non-resident tenants paid very high rents for one or two years only or for portions of khudkasht land; and on the occurrence of loss or failure of crops, they relinquished them. The payments of this class of tenants were reduced by Rs. 23,859-1-3. The actual reduction amounts to Rs. 19,417-15-7, and that caused by redistribution of rents of composite holdings is Rs. 4,441-1-8. The total payments, as now proposed and sanctioned, amount to Rs. 2,31,255-14-0, which fall short of the present payments by Rs. 5,694-15-11. The reductions are not excessive, but were really called for. The reduced rents have been kept above the rents given by the rates. I have granted reductions only in those cases in which the present rents pressed on poor holdings, or badly situated lands, or where the lands had already been relinquished by tenants through their pressure and taken up by other tenants on reduced rents. The malguzars of this district are fully acquainted with their own rights as well as with those of their ryots under the Central Provinces' Tenancy Act, and did not readily agree to reduce rents, unless they saw that they were really excessive; that such rents will be paid by ryots for only two or three years; and that they (the malguzars) themselves will suffer a loss by their inclusion in assessable assets. With this object in view, the landlords also in many cases ousted the ryots, and took the lands in their own cultivation, with a firm belief that their home-farm would be as lightly assessed as at the last Settlement. A ruling was obtained from the Settlement Commissioner to the effect that it was not necessary to reduce the rents of those holdings, the occupants of which were ejected after attestation by the malguzars, who took the land in their own possession. In such cases the malguzars could have no claim to the entry of the assets of the land at a lower figure than the rent recorded, provided that it was certain that the rent was demanded and paid. But in all cases where the payment of rent at the higher figure recorded was not certain, or where the rent was really impossibly high, it was considered desirable to value the land at a lower figure based on experience of the competition rents actually paid. The following are three instances of such reductions:—

Name of village.	Number of holding.	Area.	Present rent.	Deduced rent.	Reduced rent.
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kangokul	17	20	163 0 0	12 3 0	60 0 0
Bhagwanpur	16	14	88 8 0	26 3 0	56 0 0
Borgaon	31	14	100 0 0	12 10 0	49 0 0

All other cases of excessive payments were similarly dealt with.

The cases of rack-renting were extremely rare and there were no accumulations of rental arrears in any villages. The rent-rolls of all mahals for ten years were examined, and the statement prescribed by Rule 20 of the attestation rules was prepared at the time of attestation; but no cases of heavy rental arrears were brought to light.

General results of rent enhancements

77. Taking the three classes of tenants together, and including for the purpose of this comparison, enhancements effected by malguzars during the currency of Settlement, as well as the enhancements effected by the Settlement Officer, the incidence of rent per acre in occupation has risen from Re. 0-10-7 in 1863 to Re. 0-15-0 in 1894 or by 41·7 per cent. in 31 years. The rent-paying area (that is the area held by the three classes of tenants) has increased by 80,502 acres or 10 per cent. The comparison can be best seen in the subjoined table:—

Class of tenants.	Percentage of total occupied area held.	Cash payments			Enhancement effected.		Percentage of enhancement effected		Proportion per cent to deduced rent of—		Acreage rates			Increase per cent. over the last Settlement rate.		Actual increase + or decrease — in area since last Settlement.
		At last Settlement.	At present.	As revised	By malguzars.	By Settlement Officer	By malguzars.	By Settlement Officer	Present payment.	Revised payment.	At last Settlement	At present.	As revised.	Of present rate	Of revised rate.	
		Rs. a p	Rs. a p.	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p					Rs a p.	Rs a p	Rs a p			Acres.
Malik-makbuzas	4 5	35,719 6 1	45,068 8 11	51,076 8 6	(+) 9,349 2 10	(+) 6,007 15 1	(+) 26 1	(+) 13 3	79	89	1 0 2	0 13 9	0 15 7	(—) 14·9	(—) 3·1	(+) 17,005 99
Absolute occupancy tenants	15 3	1,65,808 0 9	1,44,840 5 6	1,81,956 4 8	(—) 21,267 11 0	(+) 37,415 14 6	(—) 12 8	(+) 25 6	76	96	0 12 10	0 13 2	1 0 8	(+) 2 6	(+) 29·5	(—) 31,879 11
Occupancy tenants	37 2	1,08,731 9 7	3,31,975 10 5	4 04,960 2 0	(+) 2,23,244 0 10	(+) 72,985 7 7	(+) 205 3	(+) 22 0	82	99	0 11 5	0 12 6	0 15 3	(+) 9 4	(+) 33·8	(+) 272,770·22
Ordinary tenants	24 0	2,50,166 12 6	2,36,950 13 11	2,31,255 14 0	(—) 13,215 14 4	(—) 5,694 15 11	(—) 5 2	(—) 2 4	125	122	0 9 2	0 13 10	0 13 6	(+) 50 9	(+) 47·2	(—) 160,388·21
Total of three classes of tenants.	76 5	5,24,706 6 7	7,13 466 14 1	8,18,172 4 3	(+) 1,88,760 7 6	(+) 1,04,705 6 2	(+) 35 9	(+) 14 6	91	104	0 10 7	0 13 1	0 15 0	(+) 23 6	(+) 41·7	(+) 80,502 8[illegible]

The malik-makbuza rate is still 3·6 per cent. smaller than the rate of former Settlement. The rate paid by absolute occupancy tenants has risen by only 2·6 per cent. during the currency of the Settlement, and has now been raised by the Settlement Officer by 27 per cent. The rate for occupancy tenants has increased by 9·4 per cent. and has now been raised by 24 per cent., while the rate for ordinary tenants is 47 per cent. larger than the corresponding rate of last Settlement. Taking the three classes of tenants together, the revised rate gives a rise of only 41·7 per cent. over the average rate of last Settlement. Making every allowance for the inferiority of some of the newly broken land, there can be no doubt whatever that the enhancement in the rent-rate is considerably below that justified by the rise in prices and in the letting value of land.

It will appear from a glance at the above statement that in enhancing the payments of tenants, mere mathematical calculations have not been too rigidly followed, and that a liberal margin has been left in all cases in which the present payments have been raised. The revised payments of absolute occupancy tenants absorb 96 per cent. of the deduced rental, and those of occupancy tenants 99 per cent., while those of ordinary tenants exceed it by 22 per cent. Their present payments also exceed the standard (or deduced) rental by 25 per cent. The excess of the present and revised payments of ordinary tenants over the rental obtained by the unit-rates is satisfactorily explained by the fact that in the case of most villages the unit-rates sanctioned for the ryots' land, were kept below the unit-incidence of their present payments. This clearly points to the moderation of the sanctioned rates and the revised rental assessment.

Comparison of revised rates of rent with those of sub-leases.

78. The revised rates are compared below with the rates of sub-leases :—

	Malik-makbuzas.		Absolute occupancy tenants.		Occupancy tenants.		Ordinary tenants.		Total of these classes of tenants.	
	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a p.
Ryots ...	52,282	0 15 7	174,536	1 0 8	424,118	0 15 3	273,764	0 13 6	872,418	0 15 0
Sub-tenants	23,028	1 14 6	52,899	2 0 9	113,185	1 14 0	39,412	1 9 8	205,496	1 13 10
Percentage of area sub-let ...	44·	...	30·3	...	26·6	...	14·4	...	23·5	

The revised rent assessment needs no further justification. The above statistics clearly show the extent to which the letting value of land has increased. No attempt has been made to raise the payments of ryots up to the limit of the sub-rents. In the case of all classes of tenants the revised rates are equal to about half of the rates paid by their sub-tenants. The protected ryots and malik-makbuzas have largely benefited by the rise in prices of agricultural produce, as well as by former low assessment. It is on them that the proposed rent enhancement has mostly fallen, and I am confident that they can safely bear the revised assessment.

Valuation of sir and khudkasht land.

79. The next item in the assets is the rental value of land held by malguzars as sir and khudkast, or cultivated by their dependants or village servants. At the last Settlement the malguzars held an area of 142,940 acres, which was assessed at Rs 79,587, the average incidence per acre being Re. 0-8-10, which was 28 per cent. smaller than the absolute occupancy-*cum*-occupancy rate, and 16 per cent. smaller than the all-round rate of last Settlement. The following statistics show

that the malguzars' home-farm was actually under-assessed in almost all the groups of the three tahsils:—

	Group.	Area of sir and khudkasht of last Settlement.	Rate as per Settlement misls.	All round ryoti-rate of last Settlement.
		Acres.	Rs a p.	Rs a. p
Wardha Tahsil	Anji	3,409	0 10 7	0 13 9
	Keljhai	3,781	0 7 6	0 10 6
	Selu	3,475	0 7 3	0 12 [illegible]
	Sindla	4,232	0 13 0	0 13 0
	Pawnar	11,022	0 9 11	0 12 10
	Andori	12,913	0 7 6	0 10 9
	Deoli	10,359	0 9 4	0 9 4
	Nachangaon	8,077	0 8 10	0 9 10
Hinganghat Tahsil.	Nandgaon	6,791	0 10 1	0 13 7
	Waigaon	2,649	0 8 3	0 11 3
	Girar	4,814	0 4 2	0 5 2
	Kora	5,102	0 4 3	0 6 2
	Hinganghat . .	13,248	0 6 6	0 6 10
	Pohna	7,575	0 7 1	0 9 0
	Wadner	5,525	0 4 8	0 7 5
	Wagholi	3,830	0 9 9	0 10 6
Arvi Tahsil.	Dhadi	3,703	0 9 10	0 11 8
	Karanja	8,263	0 7 11	0 8 10
	Dhamkund	3,588	0 6 5	0 6 7
	Warhona	2,312	0 5 2	0 6 8
	Kachnur	1,871	0 5 4	0 7 0
	Kharangna	2,466	0 7 9	0 10 11
	Arvi	7,842	0 13 3	0 14 9
	Ashti	6,023	1 8 0	1 8 0
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	142,940	0 8 10	0 10 7

No reasons have been assigned in the report of last Settlement for the under-valuation of the home-farm For purposes of comparison of likes with likes, its value has been recalculated at the ryoti-rates. At the recent Settlement the general practice was to calculate the rental value of this area by the use of the rates sanctioned for ryoti lands in the same village, but in some cases a higher rate was taken when the ryoti-rate was for special reasons affecting the ryots, fixed much below either the standard rate for the group, or the rate at which any class of tenants holding a considerable area in the village was actually paying. In no case did the rate adopted for sir exceed the maximum given by either, (1) the rates used for ryots' lands; or (2, the standard rate; or (3) the rate paid by a considerable class of ryots in the same village. In other districts previously assessed the rents paid by lessees for portions of sir land were taken into consideration in adopting a valuation for home-farm, but Article 195 of the Settlement Code, which permitted Settlement Officers to take a figure between the deduced rents and the rents actually paid by the lessees, was cancelled at the time the revised assessments of the Wardha district were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. In no case, therefore, does the rental value adopted for sir and khudkasht or for sir sub-let, exceed the deduced ren given for the sanctioned rates, although in some cases a smaller rent was taken owing to exemption of improvements, or the existence of a large area of inferior land or fallow. The value now adopted for it is Rs. 2,10,886-10-0.

The increase of Rs. 1,13,264-9-2 in the valuation of the proprietor's land is then due partly to an increase of 58,412 acres in area, and partly to its valuation at the differential soil-rates. The adopted valuation, *viz.*, Rs. 2,10,886-10-0 is smaller by Rs. 744-4-0 than the rental given by the sanctioned rates. The malguzars have sub-let an area of 30,541 acres for Rs. 70,385, or at an average rate per acre of Rs. 2-4-10. The valuation adopted for this land for purposes of re-settlement is not more than Rs. 33,949-6-0, so that a sum of Rs. 36,435-10-0, actually realised by the proprietors, has been left out of consideration. The revised incidence per acre of the rental value of the home-farm is Re. 1-0-9, which is slightly higher than the all-round ryoti-rate of Re. 0-15-0, though nearly equal to the rate of Re. 1-0-8 adopted for the land of absolute occupancy tenants. It is, however, considerably smaller than the rate of Rs. 2-4-10 paid by sub-tenants. It has moreover to be remembered that acreage rates do not always furnish a safe basis for comparison. The holdings of malguzars and tenants do not contain the same quantity and quality of land. The proportion of the different classes of soils included in them greatly differs. It is only by the application of differential soil-rates that their value can be correctly ascertained. As a rule the proprietors are possessed of a large area of decidedly superior land. It was brought to light by the enquiries made in each mahal, that the malguzars themselves have broken very little waste land, but have added to their home-farm almost all the best land relinquished by old tenants, and good new land broken up by ryots, from which they were either forcibly ejected, or which was exchanged for other lands.

Valuation of service and muafi land.

80. The total area held by village servants is 1,495 acres, and that held by the dependants of malguzars is 2,678. But it is of inferior quality, and its estimated rental value (*viz.*, Rs. 2,926-12-0) gives a rate of Re. 0-11-2 per acre.

Siwai income.

81. I pass on to, a consideration of the *siwai* income. This includes receipts from various miscellaneous sources, such as the sums paid for extracting juice from palmtrees or for mango groves, and the produce removed from the malguzari forests. Details are given below :—

Source.	Amount at former Settlement.	Amount in year of present Settlement.	Amount assumed as average.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mangoes	4,089 2 0	7,952 0 0	5,998 0 0
Mahua	6,673 5 0	9,314 8 0	7,287 8 0
Tamarind	250 5 0	476 8 0	456 8 0
Tari trees	725 12 0	6,592 8 0	4,811 0 0
Grass	772 4 9	7,353 12 0	5,553 0 0
Forest produce	50 0 0	6,015 8 0	4,823 8 0
Landhri	75 0 0	...	...
Excise	490 0 0	...	...
Oil	14 4 0	..	...
Market dues	100 0 0	7 0 0	...
Grazing „	82 12 9	2,288 4 0	1,754 0 0
Miscellaneous	624 12 6	1,102 0 0	766 8 0
Total ...	13,947 10 0	41,402 0 0	31,450 0 0

It is only in the villages of the Girar and Keljhar parganas and the Kharangna, Kachnur and Dhamkund groups, which contain a large area of malguzari jungle, and lie between the open parts of the district and the Government forests, that siwai income is of any importance. To ascertain its amount is a task of considerable difficulty, but great trouble has been taken to ascertain it. The malguzars, of course, tried their best to understate it, but in almost all cases the malguzars have admitted the correctness of the income ascertained by the officers of the Settlement Department, and signed the lists of siwai income. In many cases the figures shown in column 3 represent the average income of three years. The income recorded, as probably realised in the year of attestation, is Rs. 41,402, and to allow for fluctuations an estimate of only Rs. 31,450 has been adopted. A very liberal margin has been left. It may be noted here that the siwai income of last Settlement has been obtained from the wajib-ul-arz and not from the general assessment statement from which it was omitted, and was not therefore taken into account in assessing the Government demand. Mahua trees are found in great abundance. In some places where the tenants have a prescriptive right to a share in the produce of these trees, care has been taken to make deductions on this account. Clusters of datepalm trees are scattered all over the district. The malguzars realise large sums for extraction of juice from them, and the Government auction the monopoly for sale of tari annually for over Rs. 12,000. In 1893-94 the actual sale price of the tari monopoly was Rs. 12,635. The pasture grounds in the open parts have been largely encroached upon, and large quantities of grass are brought from Garamsur, Manoli, Ambhora, Morangna, Kachnur and numerous other jungle villages, and a large number of cattle are kept by Gaolis in malguzari forests. These forests have become specially valuable from their situation between the open villages and distantly situated and inaccessible Government forests. The latter are much less resorted to for supply of forest produce, since its carriage over stony and rugged paths and hills entails much labour and delay. The estimated income falls at the rate of Re. 0-1-9 per acre of unoccupied malguzari area, while the Government forest revenue, excluding cost of collection, gives a rate of Re. 0-4-1 per acre of forest area.

Total assets.

82. I now compare the gross assets as now arrived at with those shown in the records of the former Settlement :—

	Income.		Increase in income.		Government demand.		Proportion per cent. of	
	As at last Settlement.	As revised.	Actual.	Per cent.	As at last Settlement	As revised.	Former jama on former assets.	Revised jama on revised assets.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Malik-makbuza payments..	5,60,428 12 6	81,070 8 0	+ 3,08,822 15 7	+55·1	5,22,989 0 0	6,63,835 8 0	79·0	69·5
Tenants' rental ..		8,18,172 4 3						
Estimated value of sir and muafi land ...	97,622 0 10	2,13,813 6 0	+1,16,191 5 2	+119·0				
Siwai income ...	13,947 10 0	31,450 0 0	+17,502 6 0	+125·4				
Total ...	6,71,995 7 6	11,14,512 2 3	+4,42,516 10 9	+65·8	...	...	...	...

There is an increase of Rs. 4,42,516-10-9 or 65·8 per cent. The increase of Rs. 3,08,822 or 55 per cent. in cash rents, and the payments of malik-makbuzas, is due partly to an increase of 97,508 acres in the area held by them, and partly to a rise of 41 per cent. in the all-round rent-rate. The rate proposed for malik-makbuza plots is still 3·6 per cent., smaller than that of the former Settlement. The all-round ryoti rate has spontaneously risen by 23·6 per cent., and the revised rate is 41·7 per cent. higher than that of the last Settlement. This increase is considerably smaller than that justified by the enormous rise in prices of the four staple products of the district, and other general considerations. Prices are shown to have risen by about 150 per cent.

Likewise the increase in the valuation of sir, khudkasht and muafi lands is due partly to an increase of 61,907 acres, and partly to their proper valuation. The value of sir was largely understated in the old Settlement records.

Results of revenue assessment.

83. I now come to the assessment of revenue. At the former Settlement a revenue was fixed equal to 79 per cent. of the assets, taking the district as a whole. But as the basis of assessment was then rather an estimate of assets than the assets actually recorded, the percentage of revenue on recorded assets was still higher, and the statistics noted below show that they varied within very wide limits, rising in some cases to above 100 per cent., and in other cases being as low as 30 or 40 per cent. :—

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF GOVERNMENT DEMAND TO TOTAL INCOME.

	Villages.	Below.		Not-Exceeding.									Above 100.	For the district.	Remarks.
		45·	50·	55·	60·	65·	70·	75·	80·	85·	90·	100·			
At last Settlement ...	1,366	37	23	34	51	79	141	196	192	182	137	116	161	79 0	No. percentage in 17 villages.
As revised ...	1,366	29	81	243	692	291	26	3	...	...	...	...		59 5	No. percentage in 1 village.

It has already been shown in the preceding paragraphs that the rents of ordinary tenants had been largely concealed, and the proprietor's home-farm considerably under-valued at the last Settlement, while the siwai income had been wholly left out of account in assessing the land revenue demand. The former assessment was based chiefly on existing payments, and not on a corrected rent-roll. Reductions were granted in many cases to remove inequalities, while the payments made for some villages were raised, but in most instances the existing payments were maintained. No comparison of revenue was made with the assets recorded in the old Settlement records, and no endeavours were made to adjust the rents of tenants. The malguzars were left to deal with their tenants. The land revenue demand was then enhanced by 1·1 per cent. The former assessment was, however, not so severe as the above statistics indicate. The Government demand was realised without difficulty. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha informs me in his letter No. 4106, dated the 5th July 1895, that no malguzari villages or shares of any villages were sold from 1862 to 1892 for realisation of arrears of revenue. A 3-annas and 2½ pies share of seven co-sharers in the village of Wagholi and its six dependencies situated in the Hinganghat tahsil was transferred by lease for ten years to two solvent pattidars, Venkat Rao Malhar and Madho Rao Ganesh. There are many co-sharers in Wagholi, who are on bad terms with one another. They had continuously withheld the payment of Government revenue. A large number of villages have, since the last Settlement, been transferred under pressure of debts, and during course of litigation, to wealthy proprietors. But no real difficulty is experienced in the collection of rent and revenue.

In the case of malik-makbuza lands, the malguzars have, of course, no claim to proprietary profits, and merely occupy the position of agents for the collection of revenue. The drawback allowed them ranges between 10 and 15 per cent., that is to say, they will render from 85 to 90 per cent. of the collections to Government. Ordinarily it was considered sufficient to remunerate the malguzars for their trouble of collection by giving them 2-annas in the rupee

In assessing malguzari lands in the open portion of the district, the standard of assessment was adopted at 60 per cent. of the assets, but in dealing with hilly localities, where the increase in assets, though not absolutely of large amount, was proportionately large, a lower standard was adopted. The principal grounds, which permit the raising or lowering of the average percentage in assessing the villages, are described in the Settlement Code, and need only be briefly indicated here. Leniency was conceded in cases where a very low percentage was taken at the last Settlement, and a full assessment might leave the proprietors actually worse off than before, where the enhancement of revenue was of large amount, where the estate was

a very small one, where the assets were liable to fluctuation, where the proprietor had, by good and considerate management, deserved consideration or was poor and indebted. On the other hand, the average was exceeded in cases where the fraction taken at the former Settlement was a high one, where the village was held by a speculative purchaser, or where the malguzar had by harsh treatment of his tenantry or refusal to reduce excessive ryoti payments, lost all claims to special leniency at the hands of Government. The maximum percentage allowable was fixed under the orders of the Government of India at 60 per cent., save in cases where a higher fraction was taken at the former Settlement, when a corresponding fraction might be used up to an extreme maximum of 65 per cent. Taking the district as a whole, the revised revenue as at first sanctioned by the Local Government was Rs. 6,74,571-8-0, which fell at 60 per cent. on the revised assets. The assessments were already announced and accepted by the people.

Modification of orders affecting the maximum percentage of revenue

84. The orders regarding the maximum percentage to be taken as revenue have since been modified. The orders laid down by the Government of India in their letter No. 397-R—91-2, date the 31st May 1888, were understood to mean that the share of malguzari assets to be taken as revenue should not exceed 60 per cent., except in cases where a larger percentage than this was taken at last Settlement, where a similar percentage might again be taken, subject to a maximum limit of 65 per cent. This rule was followed in effecting the resettlement of this and other districts in the Central Provinces.

In their letter No. 2198-233, dated the 1st August 1894, however, the Government of India stated that the interpretation which had been attached by the Central Provinces Administration to the orders of 1888 was erroneous, and that the intention of the ruling was, that no assessments were to be raised beyond 60 per cent of the existing malguzari assets, unless the previous revenue, was found to exceed 65 per cent of the actual assets "as now ascertained", that is to say, of the assets forming the basis of the revised assessment. In such cases a fraction of 65 per cent. could be assessed. It was directed that the assessments already given out should be revised in accordance with this rule.

Reduction in sanctioned assessment

85. Mr. DeBrett was deputed to give effect to these orders of the Government of India. He revised the assessments in 430 mahals, comprised in the 24 groups of this district. The effect of the revision is exhibited in the following table :—

Group.		Amount reduced.
		Rs.
WARDHA TAHSIL ...	Anji	230
	Keljhar	265
	Selu	387
	Sindhi	370
	Pawnar	387
	Andori	703
	Deoli	1,881
	Nachangaon	473
	Total ...	4,696
HINGANGHAT TAHSIL ...	Nandgaon	505
	Waigaon	40
	Girar	175
	Kora	123
	Hinganghat	218
	Pohna	399
	Wadner	195
	Wagholi	174
	Total ...	1,829
ARVI TAHSIL ...	Dhari	380
	Karanja	673
	Dhamkund	5
	Warhona	35
	Kachnur	65
	Kharangna	245
	Arvi	510
	Ashti	2,298
	Total ...	4,211
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,736

The revision was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in his Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 1789, dated the 13th April 1895, and a sum of Rs. 10,736 has thus been taken off the revised demand of the district. The reduced jamas will take effect from the date on which the revised assessment was brought into force.

Gross revised revenue.

86. The revised assessment as it now stands is Rs. 6,63,835-8-0, which falls at 59·5 per cent., on the revised assets. The incidence of revised revenue per acre in cultivation is Rs. 0-10-2 as compared with Re. 0-9-7 at last Settlement. The increase of 24·8 per cent. in revenue is amply justified by an increase of 17·7 per cent. in area in cultivation and 65 per cent. in assets. The revenue chargeable to malguzari lands is not more than 58 per cent.

The percentages shown in column 5 of Table XI for the different groups exceed 65 in 29 cases, as detailed below, in which malik-makbuza payments are of importance, and the higher rate at which they were assessed has raised the average:—

Group.	Serial number.	Name of Village.	Former Revenue	Revised Revenue.	Revised percentage. On gross assets.	Revised percentage. On malguzari assets.	Former percentage	Amount of malik-makbuza payments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs				Rs. a p
Anji ...	26	Sukli Mokasa ...	800	700	66·8	64·3	78·4	115 0 0
Keljhar ...	8	Ghodeghat ...	260	225	68·7	64·1	68 4	65 0 0
Selu ,,	1	Takli ...	520	435	66 3	61·6	110 6	119 8 0
	36	Junona ...	700	765	66 4	61 4	89·2	219 8 0
Sindhi ...	16	Chicholi ...	285	350	67·2	53 3	72 9	211 0 0
Andori ...	18	Singarwari ...	320	385	66 2	59 6	69 3	138 0 0
Deoli ...	32	Nagthana Mokasa ...	440	425	65 9	65·0	100 9	29 0 0
	42	Salod ...	2,000	2,165	66 6	61 4	83·7	654 9 0
	54	Ekpala Mokasa ...	460	415	67·4	65 0	123·9	61 0 0
	53	Esapur ...	1,030	595	68 5	65 0	174·2	107 8 0
	59	Dagapur ...	270	345	68 0	59·3	80 6	159 0 0
	60	Yengardeo ...	170	160	67 3	65 0	109 1	20 0 0
	61	Maladpur ...	170	270	68·7	60 6	99·4	118 0 0
Nachangaon ...	11	Nachangaon ...	2,600	2,800	68 0	62 0	88·0	968 7 0
Kora ..	12	Pawngaon ...	185	215	66 7	58 2	74·6	94 13 0
Hinganghat ...	65	Runka ...	285	320	69 5	59 6	91·8	163 8 0
Karanja ...	56	Thanegaon ...	1,200	1,495	66 6	61 0	74 3	476 0 0
Arvi ...	61	Arvi ...	1,250	1,255	66 8	60·1	68 8	522 12 0
	106	Rasulabad ...	1,700	1,800	70·0	62 8	71·5	755 7 0
Ashti ...	37	Durgapur	380	430	66 9	60 0	78 3	154 0 0
	44	Kharka ...	1,000	1,370	66 4	59 9	72 0	477 8 0
	55	Husuabad ...	20	20	66 6	66 6	76 8	...
	69	Rasulpur ...	15	14	70 0	58 3	358 3	8 0 0
	77	Nawabpur ...	250	300	68 8	59 6	78 6	142 4 0
	78	Talegaon ...	1,600	1,685	66 2	61 9	72 7	471 14 0
	84	Belora Khurd ...	800	820	66 0	59 8	83 4	271 0 0
Kharangna ...	5	Kharangna ...	1,650	1,420	71·2	63·5	77 5	642 0 0
Ashti ...	59	Ambikapur ...	350	395	71 8	59·5	75·5	255 8 0
	80	Ramdar ...	240	260	71·4	59 2	74·5	158 0 0

In the case of malguzari lands the share taken for Government does not exceed 65 per cent.

Results of assessment of each tahsil.

87. The following table compares the results by tahsils:—

Tahsil	Acreage rates.			Government Revenue.		Percentage of Government revenue to total assets.		Increase per cent. in revenue.	Percentage of rent enhancement.	Increase per cent. in area in cultivation.
	At former Settlement.	At present.	As revised.	At present.	As revised.	Present revenue on former assets.	Revised revenue on revised assets.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Wardha ...	0 11 1	0 13 6	0 15 11	2,18,265 5 8	2,66,404 6 0	79 2	60 2	+ 22 4	+ 17 9	+ 13 6
Hinganghat ..	0 8 5	0 10 9	0 12 10	1,64,601 1 11	1,96,535 0 0	82 2	59 6	+ 26·4	+ 19 3	+ 14 9
Arvi ...	0 12 10	0 15 7	1 0 6	1,58,686 5 10	1,98,896 8 0	76·0	58 6	+ 25·3	+ 5 9	+ 28 1
For the District .	0 10 7	0 13 1	0 15 0	5,31,552 13 5	6,63,835 8 0	79·0	59 5	+ 24·8	+ 14.6	+ 17·7

The average rates in the three tahsils vary according to the proportion of the different classes of soils. The western portion of the Arvi tahsil constituting the Arvi and Ashti groups, contains the best and most fertile land in the district, and pays a higher rate. There is also a much larger area of garden lands in the Arvi than in the other tahsils, and this accounts for the difference in the rent-rates of the three tahsils.

Net profits of malguzars.

88. At the former Settlement the proprietors received a nett cash income of Rs 51,384-6-8, and 142,940 acres of home-farm. The revised Settlement will leave them in the enjoyment of a nett cash income of Rs. 2,30,241-4-3, including siwai receipts, *plus* the profits which they will derive from a home-farm of 201,352 acres. This does not include a sum of Rs. 6,622, which the proprietors will receive as remuneration for the trouble experienced in collecting the revenue of the land held by malik-makbuzas, and the cash rents amounting to Rs. 70,385-1-8, which they realise from their sub-tenants for 30,541 acres of sir leased out to them. In other words the re-settlement will give the malguzars a nett cash income of Rs. 2,73,298-15-11 in addition to the profits which they will derive by direct cultivation of 170,811 acres. Including in the assets the rental value of the home-farm lands (inclusive of sir sub-let) the balance was in 1863 Rs. 1,49,006-7-6, and will now be Rs. 4,50,676 10 3. This is, of course, exclusive of the cultivating profits arising from the home-farm lands. The present Settlement is indeed very favourable to the proprietors—out of Rs. 1,32,282-10-7 by which the land revenue demand has been raised, the proprietors have to contribute only Rs. 21,569-5-4 or 6 per cent. out of their increased income, while the rest of the increase, amounting to Rs. 1,10,713-5-3, has been obtained by enhancing the payments of malik-makbuzas and the three classes of tenants. The malguzars of many villages have, instead of contributing to the increase in revenue, actually benefited by the re-settlement.

Revenue assignments.

89. The statistics contained in Table XIII show the kamil-jama of the settled area and the land revenue assignment. The full assessed jama is Rs. 6,63,835-8-0, out of which a sum of Rs. 20,598-5-7 is assigned to private persons or temples, and the nett revised revenue is Rs. 6,43,237-2-5, which gives a realisable increase of Rs. 1,25,705-7-4, while the gross increase in revenue is Rs. 1,32,282-10-7.

The following are the details of the villages and plots of land held revenue-free and on quit-rent in the three tahsils of the districts.

Land held revenue-free or on quit rent

Tahsil.	Whole villages and shares held revenue-free (Mokasa)				Whole villages and shares of villages held on quit rent				Plots of land held revenue free				Plots of land held on quits rent			
	No	Area	Kamil jama	Realisable jama	No	Area	Kamil jama	Realisable jama	No	Area	Kamil-jama	Realisable jama	No	Area	Kamil jama.	Realisable jama
		Acres	Rs a p	Rs a p		Acres	Rs a p.	Rs a p		Acres	Rs a p	Rs a p		Acres	Rs a p	Rs a p
Wardha	8	5,619·95	3,072 0 0	4 1 6	22	34,720·05	22,345 0 0	13 983 7 8	264	2 402·55	2 734 11 0		2	13 77	9 0 0	2 4 0
Hinganghat	13	13,849 35	5 550 0 0	36 3 9	10	11,152 98	4 550 0 0	1 963 11 6	195	2 296 21	1,521 14 0		9	99 45	35 2 0	15 3 0
Arvi	2	801 66	355 0 0		4	7 519 45	3 855 0 0	2 602 0 0	421	2,592·71	3 021 11 0		3	31 62	35 4 0	14 2 0
Total ..	23	20,270·96	8,927 0 0	40 5 3	36	53,392 48	30 750 0 0	18 551 3 2	880	7 291 47	7 278 4 0		14	144 84	79 6 0	31 9 0

A large number of villages are held by the Bhonsla Raja of Deor, and plots by Brahmins, Deshpandies and old families of Kurmi Deshmukhs. Their assessment has also been revised on the same principles which were followed in the re-settlement of malguzari lands.

SECTION 6.—Matters incidental to assessment.

Village Custom's Roll (Wajib-ul-arz).

90. As both the districts of Nagpur and Wardha are similarly circumstanced, the wajib-ul-arz sanctioned for the Nagpur district, has also been adopted for this district. Such provisions of the general and special wajib-ul-arz of the last Settlement, as had not been superseded by law or become obsolete, were brought together, and a revised wajib-ul-arz drawn up, a copy of which is reproduced in the appendix. The more important provisions regarding such matters as the management of the village waste and forest and rights in the village site, are in substantial agreement with those previously in force, having been modified only when a change was required to remove ambiguity or to bring the terms into accord with the present law. Clause IX regarding the relations of malguzars and ryots repeats obligations already imposed by law, but its insertion in the wajib-ul-arz will render it possible for Government to interfere effectively in cases of gross oppression, under Section 123 of the Land Revenue Act, instead of being compelled to leave it to the ryots to seek a remedy at law, as heretofore. The question of awarding compensation by owners of trees, to those persons whose crops are damaged by the existence of other persons' trees on their land, deserved special consideration. The disputes connected with it were numerous. The malguzars invariably took one-fourth of their produce if the trees of ryots stood on their land; but they seldom or never paid anything to the tenants on whose land their own trees stood. In many villages no provision was made in the wajib-ul-arz for the distribution of one-fourth of the produce, while in others a stipulation to this effect was entered in it. It was impossible to induce the malguzars to compensate the tenants, unless a rate per tree was fixed, at which they and the ryots should pay for their trees. The following proviso was, therefore, added to the sentence in clause XIII regarding the payment of one-fourth of the produce of trees as compensation, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner "unless a money compensation has been agreed to by those concerned and recorded at the time of Settlement by the Settlement Officer as payable in satisfaction of the damage." In consultation with several malguzars and tenants, I have fixed a rate of 3-annas for each fruit-bearing mango tree and 2-annas for each of the fruit-bearing trees of other kinds. The entries made in the last column of the khasra show the number of trees belonging to each person standing on the land of other persons. The sanctioned rate noted in the wajib-ul-arz will put a stop to all future disputes. The money compensation will be payable every year.

Portions of waste lands have been alloted for the grazing of landlords' and ryots' cattle, with their consent, and their numbers have been entered in the wajib-ul-arz. The distribution, which was cheerfully accepted by the people, will check all future disputes and remove all difficulties in enforcing the provisions of the wajib-ul-arz.

Patwari staff.

91. No patwaris were appointed to this district at the last Settlement. The malguzars were held responsible for the rendition of the village papers, showing the names of tenants, the area under each crop, and the rents collected by them. This arrangement did not work well. It did not ensure a correct preparation of the papers, which were written by the Lagwan writers on contract, after superficial enquiry from the people, but without actual field to field visitation. The Lagwans filed by the malguzars were most untrustworthy. They largely understated the actual rent collections. The introduction of the patwari system for the first time in 1884 was attended with some difficulty, but was eventually carried out with the consent of the malguzars. In 1884 the limits of patwaris' circles were completely re-cast, and 207 patwaris were appointed for the whole district, namely, 82 for the Wardha, 70 for the Hinganghat and 55 for the Arvi tahsil; and a staff consisting of 7 Revenue Inspectors was appointed to supervise their work. The malguzars were required to contribute the patwari cess at 5 per cent., and the patwaris levied *merkuru* from all classes of ryots at one kuru per man. The patwaris had surveyed their new circles, and acquired the local knowledge on which their utility is dependent. It would have been a great mistake to make numerous changes on the completion of the Settlement, and

all that has been done is to reduce the size of unmanageably large circles by creating 10 new circles. There are now 81 circles in the Wardha, 76 in the Hinganghat and 60 in the Arvi tahsil. Out of 217 patwaris, 21 are Kulkarni or hereditary patwaris. In the Wardha tahsil there was only one small village in a Kulkarni patwari's circle. It has been included in another circle.

The revised patwari halkabandi has been sanctioned and brought into force. The rate of the patwari cess payable by malguzars on the revised land revenue has been reduced from 5 to 4 per cent., and the malik-makbuzas and all classes of tenants will pay patwari cess at 3-pies per rupee of rent, instead of *merkuru*. The levy of dues in kind pressed very heavily on poorer tenants, while their richer neighbours had to pay very little on their extensive cultivation. The revised arrangements have equalised the pressure on all classes of tenants who will now contribute to the patwari cess at a uniform rate on the rental assessment of their lands. These changes will give the following incomes :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Malguzari Patwari cess	24,786	12	0
Ryoti Patwari cess after leaving drawbacks for collection..	12,411	0	0
Total ...	37,197	12	0

The patwaris will collect their own cess from ryots and will get the balance of their pay from the Government Treasury. The total ryoti cess amounts to Rs. 13,601, but after deducting a drawback from 5 to 10 per cent., the sum debitable to their salaries has been fixed at Rs. 12,411.

The following table exhibits details of the number of patwaris employed in each tahsil and the amount of their remuneration :—

Tahsil.	Number of circles.	Number of villages in circle	Area.		Land Revenue.	Estimated receipts from ryoti cess.		Rental-value of service land.	Sum to be annually paid from treasury.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.
			Occupied.	Total.		Gross.	Nett.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wardha	81	468	432,177·68	504,683·15	2,66,404 0 0	5,485 3 5	5,010	...	5,390	10,400
Hinganghat	76	413	401,361·39	457,536·70	1,98,535 0 0	4,179 13 1	3,808	...	6,022	9,830
Arvi	60	489	305,632·06	459,031·12	1,98,896 8 0	3,936 0 4	3,593	...	4,387	7,980
Total	217	*1,370	1,139,171·13	1,421,250·97	6,63,835 8 0	13,601 0 10	12,411	...	15,799	28,210

* Includes 4 clearance lease villages of the Arvi tahsil.

The patwaris of the three tahsils will be paid at these rates :—

Tahsil.	Rate of pay.									Total.
	100.	110.	120.	130.	138.	140.	150.	160.	162.	
Wardha ...	1	3	18	45	...	14	...	...	...	81
Hinganghat ...	...	2	17	42	...	15	...	...	...	76
Arvi ...	...	...	8	32	1	15	2	1	1	60
Total ...	1	5	43	119	1	44	2	1	1	217

The total income from Patwari cess is Rs. 37,197-12-0, while the expenditure on the salary of Patwaris amounts to Rs. 28,210, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,987-12-0, which will be spent on the salaries and field and travelling allowances of—

1 Superintendent of Land Records.

1 Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.

9 Revenue Inspectors and their chainmen and contingencies, the total expenditure on which will be about Rs. 9,214. The income will then only suffice for the Patwari staff and the supervising agency.

The Patwaris are mostly Maratha Brahmins. They are intelligent and capable of doing hard work, but need constant and strict supervision. Some of them are very shrewd, and foster litigation between landlords and ryots, and a few of them still carry on money and grain-dealings both within and outside their circles. In 1891, when I first took charge of the Settlement Office here, I found more than one-half of the total number of Patwaris residing outside their circles. Notices were then served requiring them to make arrangements for permanent residence in their circles by a certain date, and a few of them were dismissed for non-compliance with orders. One Patwari was dismissed for carrying on cultivation in partnership with a tenant of his circle, and two Patwaris (those of Circles Nos. 35 and 72) who carried on cultivation and money-dealings in their circles in the names of their relatives, were, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, compelled to exchange their circles.

With few exceptions all the Patwaris have now become resident in their circles, and the newly appointed Patwaris have been given a reasonable time within which to make their arrangements. Although every opportunity was taken to train the Patwaris in Surveying and Revenue and Tenancy Law, during the currency of the Settlement operations, their knowledge of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts and the rules made thereunder is still defective and must be kept up by means of frequent examinations during the recess season, when they have little to do.

Village watchmen (Kotwars)

92. At the last Settlement the malguzars were held responsible for the village watch and ward, and the Kotwars were left in an undefined position as their servants, secured by an entry in the village wajib-ul-arz in the possession of some rent free service land in rare instances, but mostly by certain fees from the village community paid in kind. This policy resulted in failure It was practically impossible to enforce the responsibility of malguzars for the performance of the duties of the rural police, and the tendency has been to bring the Kotwars more and more under the control of the District authorities, summoning them weekly to the Police-stations to bring reports of births and deaths in their villages, and looking to them for assistance in the prevention and detection of crime. The malguzars have, however, not abated their claim to the services of the Kotwars in private matters, though they subscribed very little indeed to their remuneration. The Kotwars have then lain between two masters till their position and duties were defined by the rules made in 1891, under Section 147-A of the Land Revenue Act. They are, as a rule, miserably underpaid, but have generally worked well, and it was determined to so far maintain the present system as to leave the Kotwar a purely village officer, with remuneration locally subscribed by the people in his charge, and not to introduce a village police of a departmental type paid from the Government treasury.

Their appointment was, however, by no means an easy task in this district, where a number of co-sharers were performing the services of Kotwar in rotation, and to this system Sir A. P. MacDonnel, the late Chief Commissioner, was quite opposed. It was stated in Secretariat letter No. 1115, dated the 27th February 1893, to the address of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, that the sub-division of the office amongst a number of sharers, or an arrangement under which various persons will hold charge of the office in rotation, cannot be tolerated. The revised arrangements were therefore made in accordance

wth the following principles, which were approved of by the Chief Commissioner in regard to the emoluments of Kotwars in the Jubbulpore district :—

(1) That malik-makbuzas and tenants should pay fees in cash calculated on the rupee of revenue or rental payment, respectively, at a rate not to exceed one anna in the rupee; the rate adopted for each village to depend on the amount required to provide an adequate remuneration for the Kotwar or Kotwars.

(2) That malguzars should contribute to the Kotwars' remuneration, a sum in cash not exceeding one-quarter of the total remuneration, that is to say, not exceeding one-third of the amount subscribed by malik-makbuzas and tenants. In fixing the amount of the malguzars' contribution, the Settlement Officer should have regard to the extent of the malguzars' interests to be safe-guarded in the village. Provided that when a sum exceeding this limit is produced by applying to the malguzars' home-farm the rate paid by ryots, the malguzar should contribute the larger sum so produced. Provided also that the value of any rent-free land shall in every case be deducted from the amount contributed by the malguzars.

(3) That in settling the rate per rupee at which fees are to be paid in each village, the object should be to maintain the Kotwars' existing remuneration as nearly as possible. Provided that remunerations exceeding Rs. 60 a year, or falling short of Rs. 36 a year, should, if possible, be brought within these limits.

(4) That the Settlement Officer should determine the number of Kotwars required for each village, if more than one: and may throw two or more small adjacent villages into a single Kotwar's charge.

These instructions have been fully carried out. The number of Kotwars has been largely reduced, from 1,996 to 1,211 or about 40 per cent., but the position of those now appointed has been greatly improved by the revised arrangements. The following statement exhibits the number of old and new Kotwars as well as the number of villages for which, single, two, three or more Kotwars have been appointed; also the number of small villages which have been grouped together and placed in charge of one or more Kotwars :—

Tahsil.	Number of villages		Total number of Kotwars and their co-sharers previous to revision of Settlement.	Number of Kotwars now appointed.	Number of villages for which								Total.
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.			Single Kotwar appointed.	Two Kotwars appointed.	Three Kotwars.	Four Kotwars.	Five and more Kotwars.	Single Kotwar for two villages.	Single Kotwar for three or more villages.	More than one Kotwar for more than one village.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Wardha	318	150	589	462	128	49	3	2	1	84	12	189	468
Hinganghat ...	295	120	557	314	140	14	1	1	1	98	62	96	413
Arvi ...	301	188	850	435	109	17	5	3	2	108	52	188	484
Total ...	914	458	1,996	1,211	377	80	9	6	4	290	126	473	*1,365

* See explanation in table on next page.

More than three Kotwars have been appointed in large villages, such as those of Sindhi, Wahegaon, Mandgaon, Wagholi, Allipur, Karanja and Ashti. All the Kotwars and their co-sharers were called, and those best entitled to the office were selected, and only those were appointed who were found physically

fit for work, and whose good character was certified by the villagers, the Tahsildars, and the Local Police officers, who were deputed to help the Settlement Officer in this respect. Preference was given to the old Settlement Kotwars and their heirs, who had continued to perform their duties satisfactorily. No difficulty was experienced in ejecting the co-sharers whose services were no longer required.

Rate of remuneration of Kotwars.

The following table shows the rate of remuneration of Kotwars in each tahsil :—

Tahsil	Number of Kotwars whose annual remuneration has been fixed at					
	30 Rupees.	31—36 Rupees.	37—42 Rupees.	43—48 Rupees.	49 to 54 Rupees.	55 to 60 Rupees.
Wardha ...	9	83	22	105	113	130
Hinganghat ...	...	73	17	74	67	83
Arvi ...	...	341	15	58	6	15
Total ...	9	497	54	237	186	228

The maximum is Rs. 60, but, as a matter of fact, it has been found impossible to work to a lower minimum than Rs. 30.

The following table shows the rates at which the ryots will contribute towards the remuneration of Kotwars :—

Tahsil.	Rates per rupee of rental at which ryots will pay								Remarks
	3 pies.	4½ pies	6 pies	7½ pies	9 pies	10½ pies.	one anna.	Total.	
Wardha ...	...	1	45	50	132	35	196	468	* Exclusive of the following 7 villages—
Hinganghat	6	8	45	60	80	36	178	413	Two villages, Kakardara and Wagdara, in the Hinganghat Tahsil, are included in Government forests
Arvi ...	...	5	40	72	131	114	122	484	Five villages—no Kotwars appointed: of these 4 are villages sold under Waste Land Rules and one is an uncultivated village.
Total ...	6	14	130	191	343	185	496	*1,365	

These arrangements have greatly relieved the poorer tenants, who were heretofore required to pay the Kotwars at the rate of one kuru and a *dalla* of juari, the value of which was not less than 8 annas. The rates of 9 pies to 1-anna per rupee of rent have been fixed only in the case of those small villages in which smaller rates than those would have given quite inadequate remuneration for the proper maintainance of Kotwars.

The following table shows the rates at which the malguzars will pay their share of the Kotwar's remuneration :—

Tahsil.	Number of villages the malguzars of which will pay at							Above 50 Rupees.
	10 Rupees.	15 Rupees.	20 Rupees.	25 Rupees.	30 Rupees.	40 Rupees	50 Rupees	
Wardha ...	155	71	50	35	26	21	3	11
Hinganghat ..	258	78	35	17	8	6	3	...
Arvi ...	349	52	34	23	7	8	2	5
Total	762	201	119	75	41	35	8	16

All the malguzars have agreed to pay the amount now fixed as payable by them and signed the agreements, which are embodied in the new wajib-ul-arz. In addition to the remuneration in cash, the Kotwars will continue to get hides of dead cattle dying within the village boundaries, provided their death has not been caused by poisoning or other unnatural causes. It is hoped that the revised arrangements will work well.

Detailed registers showing the names of the Kotwars, their remuneration, and the amount which they are to receive from malguzars and ryots in lieu of all their dues, have been sent to the Tahsildars and the District Superintendent of Police, through the Deputy Commissioner. In very few villages do the Kotwars hold service land without payment. Their lands were recorded at the last Settlement as held in malik-makbuza right, and in most cases, if not in all, the malguzars realized the revenue assessed on them. It has been arranged that in the case of Kotwars holding service or ryoti land, the malguzars will, of course, deduct the rental value of such land from the remuneration which they are required to pay them.

Section.—7.—Announcement of the revised assessment.

Announcement of the revised Settlement to the people.

93. The work of announcement of the revised assessment was carried out, partly by me, and partly by Mr. E. H. Blakesley, who was deputed to Wardha as Settlement Officer, in consequence of my having had to proceed on leave owing to sudden and serious illness.

The work was conducted strictly in accordance with the prescribed procedure. The malguzars and tenants having been called together in convenient and central villages in the interior of each tahsil, the rents proposed in the mootwari abstract were openly read out to them, and they were at the same time informed that the rents were not final until formally adopted by the announcing officer, but that they would be so adopted unless good cause was shown against them. Particular care was taken to check the accuracy of the entry for present rent in each case before giving out the revised rent. The malguzars and tenants were given ample time in each case to understand and freely discuss among themselves the adequacy or otherwise of the revised rents. They were so much satisfied with the new assessment, that in no case did they ask the announcing officer to allow them to distribute the revised assessment among themselves, but, on the other hand, invariably expressed their readiness to accept, without demur, the rents as fixed by the officers of the Settlement Department, in whom the tenants placed greater confidence than in their own landlords. The malguzars were also perfectly satisfied and affixed their signatures at the bottom of the rent-rolls signifying their full approbation of the fairness of the revised rent assessment. It is very satisfactory to note here that the revised rents were most cheerfully accepted by the tenants, who flocked in crowds, and often expressed their impatience to obtain the rent certi-

ficates, by means of which they could sufficiently protect their interests and contest illegal enhancement or ejectment in future. Instances of objections were rare. In a few villages the landlords of which had refused to reduce rents, ordinary tenants complained of the heaviness of their rents, but they could not be reduced without their landlord's consent, and certainly not after the assessment had been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

Rent certificates were in no case given to the malguzars to distribute. They were given out directly by the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge or kept in deposit if the ryots failed to appear; the fact being noted in a memorandum kept for the purpose. In a few cases, in which it was proved that there existed no dispute of any kind, the certificates were distributed through relatives who appeared for the absentees.

The instances of modification of rents in individual cases were also extremely few, but the reduction effected in one rent was counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in the other.

After the rent announcement of each village had been completed, the revised revenue assessment of mahals was offered to the malguzars, and their acceptance (kabuliat) taken in Form XII. Each lambardar was furnished with a detailed rent-roll as well as with a statement in Form XIII, showing details of the revised revenue payable on malik-makbuza lands and on the malguzari assets; and also of the value placed on sir and khudkasht land held by each sharer in the mahal.

In the case of imperfectly partitioned villages, the revenue of a mahal was always shown in the acceptance as a lump sum, but in order to prevent quarrels and litigation, pattiwar distribution was explained to each sharer and noted in Statement No. XIII. This distribution was always made on the basis of actual assets, and was not allowed to follow the nominal anna shares which are generally out of accord with the assets.

The large reductions which were made in rents previously paid for "Baris", which grew opium at the last Settlement, and in the high payments made by ordinary tenants in almost all the villages managed by the Court of Wards and by some other oppressive and greedy malguzars, were received with great delight, and really saved a lot of old tenants from ruin; as since the prohibition of the cultivation of opium, the tenants had not known any abatement in their former high payments, which pressed hard on them. The payments of ordinary tenants were reduced to the extent of Rs. 23,859-1-3.

After the announcement of each group, a revised kistbandi was prepared for submission to the Deputy Commissioner, and the prescribed tabular statements of jamas and assets were submitted to the Settlement Commissioner.

The wajib-ul-arz for each village was also finally drawn up and attested at the time of announcement, and the signatures of the proprietors taken on it. Changes were at the same time made in the number and remuneration of Kotwars, and the details thereof entered in the wajib-ul-arz. The changes in the number of Kotwars were made in consultation with the Local Police Officers and Tahsildars, who were deputed by the Deputy Commissioner to help the announcing officers in camp.

No difficulty was experienced in completing the work of announcement. The malguzars offered no objection to the acceptance of the revised jamas, which were indeed much less than what they had really anticipated, or what had been put into their heads by local agitators. A few malguzars who formed the principal members of the *Malguzari sabha* such as those of Kampthi, Wathora, Kanholi, Sindhi, Dhanoli, &c., who had persistently refused to reduce the high payments of their ordinary tenants, were not satisfied at first, but when matters were fully explained to them, they too accepted the revised jamas and signed the kabuliats.

The reductions in jamas which were subsequently made under orders from the Government of India, were announced by the Assistant to the Commissioner of Settlements in June 1895. The revised assessment caused universal satisfaction, and the people lost all distrust of the Settlement which had been impressed on their minds by local agitators.

Appeals against the revised revenue and rent assessment

94. That the revised assessment was accepted as fair and equitable may be gathered from the following statistics, which indicate that extremely few appeals were preferred against it to the higher authorities :—

Tahsil	Appeals against revenue assessment		Appeals against rent assessment.		Miscellaneous appeals.	
	Number preferred.	Number successful.	Number preferred	Number successful	Number preferred.	Number successful.
Wardha	1	...	12	...	3	...
Hinganghat ...	4	1	6	...	4	...
Arvi	11	1	2	...	6	1
Total ...	16	2	20	...	13	1

In only two cases was the assessment slightly modified after announcement.

Villages held by inferior proprietors

95. Only two villages, *viz.*, Rotha (No. 21) in the Deori group and Sonegaonbai (No. 53) in the Andori group of the Wardha tahsil are held by inferior proprietors, the superior proprietary right being vested in th Bhonsla Raja's family.

The village of Rotha is held by six resident Kunbis under the maktedars, Raja Raghoji Rao and his brother Lakshman Rao, sons of the late Raja Janoji Bhonsla of Nagpur. The maktedars and their lawful heirs will continue to realise the full assessed revenue (*viz.*, Rs. 780) and cesses from the sub-proprietors, and after paying into Government treasury the fixed quit-rent of Rs. 107-2-4 and cesses on kamil jama, appropriate the balance as their nett profit.

The village of Sonegaonbai is held by two resident Brahmans from a long time prior to the last Settlement. The kamil jama of the village is Rs. 1,325, while the maktedars, Raja Raghoji Rao and Lakshman Rao, hold it on a fixed quit-rent of Rs. 714-11-6. The inferior proprietors will pay the kamil jama, (Rs 1,325) and Rs. 200 on account of malikana to the maktedars, who will pay the makta jama of Rs. 714-11-6 and Rs. 147-7-0 on account of cesses into the Government treasury.

Grant of protected status to old thekedars

96. There are extremely few villages in this district which are held on lease. Only two villages, *viz*, Jaipur (No. 25) in the Sindhi group and Kandegaon (No. 25) in the Nachangaon group, are held on lease from a long time prior to the last Settlement. Their holders have been granted the protected status in accordance with the provisions of Section 65-A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, *vide* sanction conveyed in Secretary to Chief Commissioner's letter No. 1532, dated the 30th March 1893, and No. 370), dated the 9th August 1893.

PART III.—CONCLUSION.

Term of Settlement

97. The following table exhibits the periods for which the revised Settlement has been made in the three tahsils of the district :—

Tahsil.	Pargana	Group.	Number of villages.	Number of mahals.	Date of Commencement of new Settlement	Date of Expiry of new Settlement.	Period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Years
WARDHA.	Anji ...	Anji ..	31	43	1st July 1893 ...	30th June 1910, A. D.	17
	Koljhar ...	Koljhar ...	55	70	1st July 1894 ...		16
		Selu ...	39	71	do. ...		16
	Bela and Hinganghat ..	Sindhi ...	25	34	1st July 1893 ...		17
	Pawnar ...	Pawnar ...	88	150	do ...		17
	Andori .	Andori ...	100	144	do ...		17
	Nachangaon ...	Deoli ...	60	109	do. ...		17
		Nachangaon ..	70	99	do ...		17
		Total ...	468	720	...	...	...
HINGANGHAT.	Hinganghat ...	Mandgaon ...	45	60	1st July 1893 ...	30th June 1911, A. D.	18
		Hinganghat ...	96	123	do ...		18
	Bela ...	Waigaon ...	24	25	do. ...		18
	Girar ...	Girar ...	49	54	1st July 1895 ...		16
		Kora ...	50	52	do ...		16
	Pohna ...	Pohna ...	56	87	1st July 1893 ...		18
		Wadner ...	47	59	do. ...		18
	Pawnar ...	Wagholi ...	46	64	do. ..		18
		Total ...	413	524	...	...	..
ARVI.	Ashti and Amner ...	Dhari ...	61	75	1st July 1895 ...	30th June 1912, A. D.	17
		Ashti ...	91	121	do. ...		17
	Kondhali ...	Karanja ...	79	97	do ...		17
		Dhamkund ..	43	46	do. ...		17
		Warhona ...	34	37	do. ...		17
	Anji ...	Arvi ...	106	165	1st July 1894 ...		18
		Kachnur ...	47	51	do. ...		18
		Kaharangna ...	24	28	do. ...		18
		Total ...	485	620	..	...	...
		Grand Total...	1,366	1,864	...	...	...

Cost of Settlement.

98. Including the salaries of officers engaged in the announcement of the revised assessment and of their staff, but excluding the outlay on the preliminary traverse, the total expenditure on the cadastral survey and Settlement of the district has been Rs. 1,31,733-8-2,

giving a rate of Rs. 59-8-5 per square mile of malguzari area. The expenditure was incurred under the following main heads :—

Establishment.					Contingent Expenditure.					
Salaries of Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Salaries of Superintendent and Inspectors paid from Settlement Funds.	Salaries of Clerks and Servants.	Total.	Travelling allowances.	Wages of Chainmen.	Rewards to Patwaris.	Purchase of Forms and Instruments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Grand Totals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
46,669 5 2	21,955 1 10	13,555 2 3	84,179 9 3	7,802 0 6	14,776 6 1	5,681 6 0	2,876 2 6	16,417 10 10	39,751 9 5	1,31,733 3 2

It will be observed that Rs. 5,681 were disbursed as rewards for good work to the staff of 207 Patwaris. I attribute to the grant of these rewards the rapidity and success with which the survey was made and the records prepared.

The traverse survey of the district was effected along with that of Nagpur, and separate accounts of its costs are not available, but the statistics given in last year's Annual Settlement Report of the Central Provinces, show that the total cost including traverse is Rs. 1,95,262 or Rs. 87-14-0 per square mile, while the nett increase in realisable revenue is Rs. 1,25,705-7-4.

Cheapness of Survey and Settlement, and Settlement Commissioner's remarks regarding its quality.

99. In regard to the cheapness and quality of the work done in the recent Settlement of this district, the following remarks may be usefully quoted from the Settlement Commissioner's Annual Reports on the progress of Land Revenue Settlements during 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

Remarks by Mr. Fuller, I. C. S., C. I. E., Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces.

Wardha.—Field work was completed by the attestation of 692 villages with an area of 1,014 square miles. I examined some of the work in the course of my cold weather tour and found it most satisfactory. The soil-classing, in particular, was the best I had ever come across. The Settlement Officer himself checked fully a quarter of the khasra entries in the villages inspected by him.

The revised assessment of 688 villages, dating from the 1st July 1893, were announced during the year. Since they have been made known, the people have entirely lost the distrust of the Settlement Officer, which had been excited by the mis-statements of professional agitators.

The cost of the assessment of this district on the area so far disposed of, is Rs. 48 per square mile, but this takes no credit for a large amount of partly completed work, and the final cost rate should not exceed Rs. 35. The field survey was extremely cheap, costing but little over Rs. 25 per square mile. The cost rate for field survey and assessment will then be about Rs. 60 or 1½ anna an acre, and the Settlement will be even more economical than that of Damoh, which has hitherto been regarded as a model of cheapness. Including the traverse the cost rate will be 2-annas an acre.

Rai Bahadur Purshotum Dass has continued to show singular energy and devotion, and there is no Settlement in the Provinces which rests on more accurately ascertained facts than that of which he has held charge.

11. Owing to differences in the amount of incomplete work, it is difficult to institute a comparison between the cost of the seven Settlements in progress. Taking, however, the area

attested and inspected as the basis for comparison, the following are the cost rates per square mile of the total sum expended up to the end of the year :—

			Rate per square mile. Rs.
Saugor	...	...	46
Jubbulpore	...	...	34
Narsinghpur	...	...	33
Hoshangabad	...	...	32
Chhindwara	...	...	37
Wardha	...	...	27
Nagpur	...	...	30

The Wardha Settlement under Rai Bahadur Purshotum Dass is the most economical.

Remarks by Mr. Carey, I. C. S., Officiating Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces.

Wardha Settlement.—The most striking feature of this Settlement is its phenomenal cheapness in all branches. The total cost including traverse is Rs. 1,95,262 or Rs. 87-14-0 per square mile, which is distributed as follows among the various operations :—

			Rate per square mile. Rs.
Traverse	...	...	25
Survey	...	...	25
Assessment	...	...	37

Services of Officers

100. The traverse survey was effected under the orders of Colonel Wilkins Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India; while the cadastral survey was made by the Patwaris under the superintendence of Mr. Lancaster, Assistant Settlement Officer, whose work was highly commended in the Annual Settlement Reports of the Central Provinces from 1888-89 to1890-91. Mr. Lancaster worked very hard and spared no pains in training the Patwaris and exacting sufficient and accurate work from them.

The preparation of new records for Settlement, the classification of soils, and the attestation of possession, rights and rents, &c., as well as the comparison of boundaries and their rectification in the whole of the malguzari area resettled, were carried out under my own supervision. I submitted the Rent-rate Reports for all the assessment groups into which the three tahsils have been divided. I also completely assessed 17 out of 24 groups and announced the revised assessment of 12 groups, comprising 997 mahals. In addition to this, I also completed the rent assessment of three more groups of the Arvi tahsil, when, owing to serious illness, I was compelled on medical advice to proceed on three months' privilege leave. At its close, I was transferred from the Settlement Department and appointed as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Jubbulpore. The remaining work was finished by my successor, Mr. Blakesley, who was subsequently transferred to Betul. On his transfer the winding up of the Wardha Settlement was entrusted to the senior Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. B. Jagannath, who has throughout the whole period of three years, during which the Settlement operations lasted, worked exceedingly hard and in a thoroughly conscientious manner. He proved himself indefatigable both in office and field work, and rendered me most valuable and loyal assistance in every way. His strength of character and power of exacting work from his subordinates are admirable, and qualify him for an independent charge of such responsible work. His work was strongly commended in all the annual reports, and I have the greatest pleasure in bringing his services to the favourable notice of the higher authorities.

The junior Assistant, Mr. Bahmanji Mancharji, has shown great capacity for painstaking and hard work both in office and field, and rendered me great assistance. All the Settlement misls were fair-copied and checked under his supervision. I was thoroughly satisfied with his work and recommended him for promotion.

PURSHOTUM DASS,
Late Settlement Officer of Wardha,
now Judge of Small Cause Court,
Jubbulpore.

JUBBULPORE :
The 31*st October* 1895.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—C. B., 1-12-96—250.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

STATEMENT I.—Former and Present Revenue Demand.

" II.—Area in Cultivation classed by Soils and Positions.

" III.—Cropped area classed by Crops.

" IV.—Total Village area classified.

" V.—Occupied area classed by Character of Holdings.

" VI.—Details of Malik-makbuzas' and Tenants' Payments.

" VII.—Details of Rates per acre of Former and Revised Ryoti Payments.

" VIII.—Valuation of Sir and Khudkasht lands and of lands held by Privileged tenants.

" IX.—Siwai Income.

" X.—Total assets, Former and as Revised.

" XI.—Revised Assessment.

" XII.—Statistical justifications of Revised Assessment.

" XIII.—Gross and Net Revised Revenue.

Form XIV.—Revised form of village Customs' Roll (Wajib-ul-arz).

STATEMENT I.—Detail of Revenue Demand prior to re-Settlement.

Serial number	Assessment Group	Land Revenue Demand— As fixed at former Settlement.	Land Revenue Demand— At time of re-Settlement.
1	2	3	4
	WARDHA TAHSIL.	Rs	Rs. a p.
1	Anji	15,140	15,332 5 0
2	Keljhar	14,418	14,504 10 0
3	Selu	14,025	14,150 1 0
4	Sindhi	17,120	17,870 11 8
5	Pawnar	37,850	38,064 12 7
6	Andori	45,590	46,000 3 2
7	Deoli	39,400	39,568 5 1
8	Nachangaon	32,205	32,774 5 2
	TOTAL FOR THE TAHSIL ...	2,16,048	2,18,265 5 8
	HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.		
1	Mandgaon	29,345	30,315 15 9
2	Waigaon	10,725	10,972 4 6
3	Girar	8,760	8,725 9 4
4	Kora	7,835	8,038 6 2
5	Hinganghat	33,290	34,250 0 5
6	Pohna	25,390	25,918 11 10
7	Wadner	21,080	21,658 14 10
8	Wagholi	14,635	14,721 3 1
	TOTAL FOR THE TAHSIL ...	1,51,060	1,54,601 1 11
	ARVI TAHSIL.		
1	Dhadi	12,556	12,815 12 0
2	Karanja	23,015	23,637 3 10
3	Dhamkund	5,315	5,755 2 5
4	Warhona	5,040	5,185 7 1
5	Kachnur	7,820	8,338 5 0
6	Kharangna	11,860	11,966 7 5
7	Arvi	42,085	42,504 0 11
8	Ashti	48,190	48,483 15 2
	TOTAL FOR THE TAHSIL ...	1,55,881	1,58,686 5 10
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	5,22,989	5,31,552 13 5

STATEMENT II.—Area in occupation classed

Serial number.	Assessment Group.	Class of Soil.	Wheat				
			Sadharan.	Lawn.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Rân.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							WARDHA
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Anji ...	Kali I ...	269·57	...	...	...	...
		Do. II ...	2,194·34	...	8·57	45·27	133·84
		Morand I ...	5,752·63	...	108·70	424·36	205·25
		Do. II ...	734·33	...	68·11	148·17	15 15
		Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	8,950·87	...	185 38	617·80	354·24
2	Keljhar ...	Kali I ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. II ...	338·78	...	33·26	11·35	57·16
		Morand I ...	3,962·19	63 98	817 73	247·90	629·73
		Do. II ...	682·79	2·00	656·48	132·48	258 54
		Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	19 74	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5,003·50	65·98	1,507 47	391·73	945·43
3	Selu ...	Kali I ...	12·00	...	...	...	...
		Do. II ...	724·72	...	34·57	34·89	...
		Morand I ...	7,926·34	12·50	1,085·23	537 72	158·67
		Do. II ...	1,181·17	2 50	799·94	245·03	107·84
		Khardi I ...	29·24	...	2·00	·70	...
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9,873·47	15·00	1,921·74	818·34	266·51

according to Soils, Position, &c.

Land.		Garden Land.		Non-Wheat Land.	Khari.	Khari irrigated.	Total
Bandhan	Bandhia.	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Mutafarikat (including rice land).			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TAHSIL.							
Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
...	...	...	·57	...	...	...	270·14
...	...	22 75	24	17 54	2·03	1 85	2,426·43
...	..	36 24	5 24	1,456 50	21 24	8 57	8,018·73
...	...	8 24	·60	5,979 65	83 12	1 35	7,038 72
...	...	·50	...	2,501·59	72 61	...	2,574 70
...	...	...	.	1,896 34	1 65	...	1,897 99
...	...	. .	...	45 17	...	...	45·17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	67 73	6 65	11,896 70	180·65	11 77	22,271·88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2 77	...	130 43	4 86	...	578·61
...		52 92	6·68	4,349 78	170 91	8 30	10,310 12
...	...	15 81	52	8,260·42	202 28	13 40	40,224·72
...	...	·84	...	4,311·10	94 43	...	4,406 37
...	...	...	...	2,662·43	8 40	...	2,670·83
...	...	. .	...	82 34	...		82 34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 74
...	..	72 34	7·20	19,796 50	480 88	21 70	28,292 73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 00
...	...	3 70	...	47 03	51 75	...	896 66
...	...	67 83	2 59	2,679·95	173 99	21 29	12,666 11
...	...	10 35	·20	5,551·39	161·53	8 83	8,068·78
...	...	...	...	3,597 52	76 98	...	3,706·44
...	...	...	...	698 03	16 15	...	714·18
...	...	...	...	41 68	...	...	41·68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	81 88	2·79	12,615 60	460·40	30 12	26,105·85

STATEMENT II.—Area in occupation classed

Serial number.	Assessment Group.	Class of Soil.		Wheat				
				Sadharan.	Lawn.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Rán.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8
								WARDHA
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
4	Sindhi	Kali I	...	248 93	...	16 00	...	...
		Do. II	...	4,013·89	19 88	242·87	106·27	13·00
		Morand I	...	9,581 32	32·82	3,779 56	1,178·12	39 30
		Do. II	..	831·33	...	1,464 57	507·85	4·08
		Khardi	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardi	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	·57	...	...	...	...
			Total ..	14,676·04	52·70	5,503·00	1,792·24	56 38
5	Pawnar	Kali I	...	800 96	18 27	24 93	...	...
		Do. II	...	5,162·53	53·10	248 51	71·18	...
		Morand I	...	17,691·59	90 64	2,353·43	2,303·02	...
		Do. II	...	2,918 37	6·92	993·46	2,622·68	...
		Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari	...	...	...	...		...
		Kachhar	...	35·09	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	26,608 54	168·93	3,620 33	4,996·88	...
6	Andori	Kali I	...	88·93	5·95	1·07	8·00	...
		Do. II	...	8,720 97	248·13	800·21	372 72	4·95
		Morand I	...	26,333 98	871 86	7,077 16	2,413 35	...
		Do. II	..	7,023·40	77 72	2,630·80	1,375·50	...
		Khardi	...	15 38	...	2·20	...	...
		Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar	...	11·59	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	42,194·25	1,203·66	10,511·44	4,169·57	4·95

according to Soils, Position, &c.—(Contd.)

Land.		Garden Land.		Non-Wheat Land	Khari.	Khari irrigated.	Total.
Bandhan.	Bandhia.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Mutafarikat (including rice land).			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TAHSIL.—(Contd.)							
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	...	...	...	...		264·93
...	...	38·75	...	7·05	54·41	4·19	4,500·31
...	...	59·15	2·75	749 19	128 56	3·00	15,553·77
...	...	9·05	·10	2,462 39	125·03	...	5,404 40
...	..	...	...	1,354·30	53·68	...	1,407·98
...	...	...	...	104·16	1·53	...	105·69
...	...	...	...	8·65	...	...	8 65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·57
...	...	106 95	2·85	4,685 74	363 21	7·19	27,246·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	844·16
6 90	...	12 98	4·14	70·90	34·78	·40	5,665·42
5·31	...	64·64	11 81	1,944 00	225 40	13·46	24,703·30
...	...	19·57	7 72	14,148 99	211 06	·45	20,929·22
...	...	2·89	80·37	7,999 18	165·55	·20	8,248 19
...	...	...	...	1,263 30	...	...	1,263 30
...	...	...	...	51·23	...	...	51 23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 09
12·21	...	100·08	104 04	25,477·60	636 79	14·51	61,739·91
...	...	1 80	...	...	...	...	105 75
...	...	24·53	11·19	348·86	92·70	...	10,624·26
4·12	...	161·09	...	7,222 86	609·19	15·26	44,708 87
...	...	18·99	...	11,666·77	326 92	3·50	23,123 60
...	...	...	...	6,936·78	77·09	...	7,031·45
...	...	...	...	2,565·89	...	..	2,565·89
...	...	...	...	117·34	...	...	117·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·59
4·12	...	206·41	11·19	28,858 50	1,105 90	18·76	88,288 75

STATEMENT II.—Area in occupation classed

Serial number	Assessment Group.	Class of Soil	WHEAT				
			Sadharan	Lawn	Pathar	Wahuri.	Rân
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							WARDHA
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.
7	Deoli ..	Kali I ..	112 65	3·12	2 00	12 94	..
		Do II ..	5,172 78	122 36	588·39	422 65	..
		Morand I ..	16,117·44	219 69	4,495·62	2,172 87	17 94
		Do. II	2,271 26	29·03	1,442 90	549 77	90
		Khardi ..	...	...	...	...	..
		Bardi	...	..	...	...	
		Retari ..	...	...		...	...
		Kachhar	38 42	..	..		...
		Total ..	23,712 55	374 20	6,528 91	3,158 23	18 84
8	Nachangaon ..	Kali I	1,129 29	15 55	14 48	5 83	...
		Do. II ..	7,429 59	35 62	490 07	301 91	...
		Morand I	8,086 10	111 88	2,668 30	795 54	.
		Do. II	1,123 55	33 05	900 04	189·39	...
		Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ..	...	...		...	.
		Kachhar ..	35 88	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	17,804 41	196 10	4,072 89	1 202 67	...
		TOTAL FOR THE TAHSIL .	118,823 63	2,076 57	33 851 16	17,237 46	1,646·35
							HINGANGHAT
1	Mandgaon ...	Kali ..	144 08		...	...	...
		Do. II ..	5,866·50	3·37	542 94	184 36	...
		Morand I ...	11,832 51	8 03	8,901·79	2,004 26	
		Do. II ...	1,812 73	...	3,808 56	1,891 25	...
		Khardi ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardi ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ..	24·64	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	19,680 46	11·40	13,253 29	4,179 87	...

according to Soils, Position, &c.—(Contd.)

Land.		Garden Land.		Non-Wheat Land.	Khari.	Khari irrigated.	Total.
Bandhan.	Bandhia	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Mutafarikat (including rice land).			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TAHSIL.—(Concld.)							
Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	21·55	...	...	...	...	152 26
..	...	73 49	4·19	393 24	207 09	9·82	6,994·01
...	...	84·51	4 25	14,414 06	658 78	16·24	38,201 40
...	...	33 53	5 89	17,510 74	301 42	7 48	22,152·92
...	...	5·49	1·55	7,073 50	132·19	...	7,212 73
...	...	...	...	4,429 38	9·23	...	4,438·61
...	...	...	...	98·76	1·84	...	100·60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 42
..	...	218·57	15 88	43,919 68	1,310 55	33 54	79,290·95
...	...	17·27	...	70 75	2 20	...	1,255 37
...	...	70 97	...	2,489 75	159 08	3 41	10,980 40
...	...	103 76	...	14,708 29	472 30	49 07	26,995 24
...	...	6 19	...	12,558 86	289 28	13 22	15,112·58
...	...	...	...	7,721·36	42·43	1 12	7,764 91
...	...		...	2,499 12	3 90	...	2,503·02
...	...	...	...	48 64	...	...	48 64
...	...	...	...	...	2 81	...	38 69
...	...	198·19	...	40,096 77	972 00	66 82	64 699 85
16 33	...	1,052 15	150 60	187,347 18	5,530 38	204 41	397,936 22
TAHSIL.							
...	...	2 98	...	...	...	...	147·06
...	...	4·18	..	71 87	197·51	...	6,870 73
...	...	43 49	3 41	442 42	717 05	...	24,552 96
...	...	11 05	44 83	2,163 04	148·16	...	9,379 62
...	...	...	...	1,629·31	12 47	...	1,641·78
...	...	...	...	212·75	...	...	212·75
...	...	...	...	22·84	...	...	22·84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 64
...	...	61·70	48 24	4,542 23	1,075·19	...	42,852·38

STATEMENT II.—Area in occupation classed

Serial number.	Assessment Group.	Class of Soil.	Wheat				
			Sadharan.	Lawn.	Pathar.	Wahuri	Rân.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							HINGANGHAT.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2	Waigaon ...	Kali I ..	43 02	12 69	...	10 54	...
		Do. II ..	1,956·56	176 37	138·65	56·19	...
		Morand I ...	5,894·13	232·53	4,171 05	740·38	12·46
		Do. II ..	678 64	8·12	883·78	565·68	...
		Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	53 59	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	8,625 94	429·71	5,193·48	1,372 79	12·46
3	Cirar ...	Kali I ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. II ...	476·75	3·00	31·37	10·40	14·12
		Morand I ...	10,262·45	148·10	977·72	782 83	1,381 06
		Do. II ...	4,263·40	4 30	814·43	454·52	390·20
		Khardi ...	55·29	6 65	19·93	2·36	13·91
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	15,057 89	162 05	1,843·45	1,250 11	1,799·29
4	Korn ...	Kali I ...	44·10	...	7·59	1 00	...
		Do. II ...	1,579 04	15 84	310·16	53·83	151·71
		Morand I ...	7,754 95	7·00	1,615·22	879·48	1,526 42
		Do. II ...	1,770 34	...	1,575·84	417 35	727·86
		Khardi ...	...	...	2 00	...	...
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	11,148·43	22·84	3,510·81	1,351·66	2,405·99

according to Soils, Position, &c.—(Contd.)

Land.		Garden Land.		Non-Wheat Land.	Khari.	Khari irrigated.	Total.
Bandhan.	Bandhia.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Mutafarikat (including rice land).			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TAHSIL.—(Contd.)							
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	67·25
...	...	...	·45	8 12	14·00	...	2,350·84
...	...	5·00	...	489·21	133 03	...	11,677·62
...	...	2 00	...	2,986·04	48 96	...	5,173·22
...	...	...	...	1,954·24	26 25	...	1,980·49
...	...	...	...	281·62	...	...	281 62
...	...	...	...	10·90	...	...	10·90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·59
...	...	7·00	·45	5,730·16	223·24	...	21,595 23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535·64
...	5·29	71·04	13·56	2,409 35	173·60	...	16,225·00
...	·50	22·64	·83	8,602 02	133·61	·54	14,686·22
...	...	14 57	...	4,656·02	62 78	...	4,831·51
...	...	...	63·59	294·46	1·00	...	359·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5·79	108 25	77·98	15,961 85	370 99	·54	36,638·19
...	...	...	...	...	3·37	...	56·06
...	...	5·18	...	29·11	156 54	·89	2,302 30
·74	...	10·44	·70	1,537·72	385 51	8·14	13,726·32
2·00	...	1·30	...	4,414·66	139·48	...	9,048·83
...	...	...	...	1,830 35	22·84	...	1,855 19
...	...	...	...	96 25	6·50	...	102·75
...	...	...	...	24·98	1 00	...	25 98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·74	...	16·92	·70	7,933·07	715·24	9·03	27,117·43

STATEMENT II.—Area in occupation classed

Serial number.	Assessment Group.	Class of Soil.	Wheat				
			Sadharan.	Lawn.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Rân.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							HINGANGHAT
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5	Hinganghat ...	Kali I ..	309·65	40 26	110·29	12·04	...
		Do. II ...	16,320·54	618 22	5,703·21	804·50	14·00
		Morand I ...	23,244 11	547·10	13,729·94	3,335·75	206 54
		Do. II ...	4,865·38	71·62	3,497·06	1,097 41	104·47
		Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	806 11	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	45,545 79	1,277 20	23,040·50	5,249·70	325·01
6	Pohna ...	Kali I ..	904 27	147·46	2·00	5·93	...
		Do. II ...	8,034 64	547·19	551·90	294·58	...
		Morand I ...	17,525·95	1,115·53	6,439·11	2,370·73	...
		Do. II ...	2,706·15	113·76	2,395 44	725·69	...
		Khardi ...	34 45	...	...	...	...
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ..	46 85	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	29,342·31	1,923·94	9,388·45	3,396 93	
7	Wadner ..	Kali I ...	46 01	13·00	...	...	...
		Do. II ...	2,188·28	230·34	249·45	96·29	...
		Morand I ...	15,023·50	855·88	4,043·34	1,472·70	·55
		Do. II ...	5,770 90	176 40	2,706·18	603·16	...
		Khardi ..	27·76	...	...	...	...
		Bardi ...	...		...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	2 00	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	23,058·45	1,275·62	7,898·97	2,172 15	·55

according to Soils, Position, &c.—(Contd.)

LAND.		GARDEN LAND.		NON-WHEAT LAND.	Khari.	Khari irrigated.	Total.
Bandhan.	Bandhia.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated	Mutafarikat (including rice land).			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TAHSIL.—(Contd.)							
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	7·02	...	...	11·86	...	491·12
...	...	58·61	...	83·36	533·05	...	24,135 49
...	10·02	53·67	...	2,367·64	165 63	...	43,662 40
...	...	2·59	...	6,988·59	675·93	...	17,303 05
...	...	...	...	6,098·37	94·14	...	6,192·51
...	...	...	...	249·03	...	...	249 03
...	...	...	...	33·06	...	...	33 06
...	...	1·04	...	140·63	...	...	947·78
...	10 02	124·93	...	15,960·68	1,490 61	...	93,014·44
...	...	...	...	...	8·00	...	1,067·66
...	15·00	28·10	2·49	30 09	233·62	...	9,737 61
...	...	77·80	2·26	1,409·01	427 90	...	29,368·29
...	...	17·23	...	6,641·89	164 74	...	12,954·90
...	...	...	...	3,082 10	132 35	...	3,248·90
...	...	...	...	786·12	11·93	...	798 05
...	...	...	...	52 35	...	...	52 35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·85
...	15·00	123·13	4·75	12,001·56	978·54	...	57,174·61
...	...	10·27	...	...	16·62	3·20	89·10
...	...	29·62	13 90	27·96	155·46	5·90	2,997·20
...	...	39·35	14·92	2,248·88	708·61	4·79	25,312·52
...	...	6·20	...	10,440·06	290·02	...	19,992·92
...	...	...	...	8,206·63	46·49	...	8,280·88
...	...	...	...	703·96	...	...	703 96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 00
	...	85·44	28·62	21,627·49	1,217·20	13·89	57,378·85

STATEMENT II.—Area in occupation classed

Serial number.	Assessment Group.	Class of Soil.	WHEAT				
			Sadharan.	Lawn.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Rân.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							HINGANGHAT
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
8	Wagholi ...	Kali I ...	7·00	...		...	...
		Do. II ...	1,899·71	83·23	416·28	120·60	...
		Morand I ...	6,616·44	231 68	5,535·63	1,076·53	...
		Do. II ...	1,012·10	12 94	1,878·39	590·35	...
		Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	160·82	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9,696·07	327·85	7,830·30	1,787·48	...
		TOTAL FOR THE TAHSIL ...	162,155 34	5,430·61	71,959 25	20·760 69	4,543·30
							ARVI
1	Dhari ...	Kali I ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. II ...	209·75	1·00	16·58	6·51	23·00
		Morand I ...	1,669·34	2·00	1,529·63	67·77	245·39
		Do. II ...	249·20	2·00	1,100·98	35·74	213·43
		Khardi ...	6·47	...	4·41	...	14·39
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	11·81	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,146·57	5 00	2,660·60	110·02	496·21
2	Karanja ...	Kali I ...	14 28	...	7·50	1·00	...
		Do. II ..	578·72	1·00	108·74	53·03	82·22
		Morand I ...	7,831·64	17·68	4,887·52	1,416·31	958·14
		Do. II ...	1,160·17	3·48	4,279·70	771·62	479·25
		Khard ...	22·15	...	50·98	4·88	...
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rotari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9,606 96	22·16	9,334·44	2,246·84	1,519·61

according to Soils, Position, &c.—(Contd.)

LAND.		GARDEN LAND.		NON-WHEAT LAND.	Khari.	Khari irrigated.	Total.
Bandhan.	Bandhia.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Mutafarikat (including rice land).			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TAHSIL.—(Concld.)							
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·00
...	...	...	...	3·00	20·82	...	2,543·64
...	...	29·61	·75	464·03	147·02	...	14,101·69
...	...	...	11·00	2,956·39	42·72	...	6,503·89
...	...	2·36	...	2,761·87	31·08	...	2,795·31
...	...	...	...	410·21	...	...	410·21
...	...	...	...	31·53	...	...	31·53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160·82
...	...	31·97	11·75	6,627·03	241·64	...	26,554·09
2·74	30·81	559·34	172·69	90,384·07	6,302·65	23·46	362,324·95
TAHSIL.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	22·47	...	...	279·31
5·16	...	13·62	3·03	2,318·81	19·24	...	5,873·99
...	...	2·57	5·22	6,737·53	71·16	...	8,426·85
...	...	...	...	5,277·01	42·94	...	5,345·22
...	...	...	...	3,338·14	7·61	...	3,345·75
...	...	...	...	17·00	...	...	17·00
...	...	...	...		...	...	11·81
5·16	...	16·19	8·25	17,710·98	140·95	...	23,299·93
...	...	·86	...	...	...	...	23·64
·70	...	81·32	...	3·30	5·50	3·83	918·36
3·00	...	366·39	19·50	4,222·89	144·60	36·21	19,904·78
2·89	...	63·04	4·53	13,829·97	196·83	16·47	20,812·95
...	...	·98	...	17,002·95	186·66	·83	17,279·43
...	...	...	...	5,416·09	2·01	·22	5,425·32
...	...	...	...	12·14	...	...	12·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7·49	...	517·59	24·03	40,487·31	552·60	57·56	64,376·02

STATEMENT II.—*Area in occupation classed*

Serial number	Assessment Group.	Class of Soil.	WHEAT				
			Sadharan.	Lawn.	Pathar.	Waburi.	Rân.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							ARVI
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
8	Dhamkund ...	Kali I ...	...	...	...	...	7·00
		Do II ...	170·17	...	26·77	5·58	188·86
		Morand I ...	1,855·61	5·50	1,719·31	319·03	1,185·23
		Do. II ...	134·06	...	878·54	88 82	470 17
		Khardi ..	...	...	·20	...	1 90
		Barli ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,159·84	5·50	2,624·82	413·43	1,862 16
6	Warhona ...	Kali I ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do II ...	184 15	3·00	34·00	16 76	15 29
		Morand I ...	2,272·84	15·88	2,017·48	250 40	153·91
		Do. II ..	153·39	...	410·48	75·90	61·32
		Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,610 36	18·88	2,461 96	343 06	230·52
5	Kachnur ...	Kali I ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. II ...	304·93	3·01	35 68	1·25	38 56
		Morand I ...	2,335 86	1·40	884 15	81·83	395·95
		Do. II ..	133·96	...	108·48	15 85	39 16
		Khardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardi ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,774·75	4·41	1,028 81	98·93	473·67

according to Soils, Position, &c.—(Contd.)

Land.		Garden Land.		Non-Wheat Land	Khari.	Khari irrigated.	Total.
Bandhan.	Bandhis.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Mutafarikat (including rice land).			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TAHSIL.—(Contd.)							
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·00
...	...	6 51	...	2 00	...	..	399 89
...	...	73·96	1·28	2,043·80	55·19	6·03	7,234 94
...	...	11·63	...	4,089·65	77·94	1·40	5,761·21
...	...	2·15	...	4,966·98	115·56	2·55	5,089·34
...	...	...	...	2,392·21	19·44	...	2,411·65
...	...	...	...	45·86	...	...	45·86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	94 25	1·28	13,540 50	268·13	9·98	20,979 89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3·00	...	...	253·20
...	...	19·08	3·68	3,355·83	92·34	6·78	8,188·22
...	...	8 93	...	5,833·71	68 87	...	6,612 60
...	...	...	...	4,172 95	58 15	...	4,231·10
...	...	...	...	2,437·13	1·00	...	2,438·13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	28·01	3·68	15,802 62	220 36	6·78	21,726·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2·23	3·00	101·08	4·00	...	493 79
...	...	19·48	1·35	5,181·47	111·36	1·26	9,014·06
1·00	...	10·29	1·34	6,009·05	79·26	2·00	6,400 29
...	...	...	5·66	5,130·65	86·91	...	5,223·22
...	...	...	...	3,910 25	6·69	...	3,916·94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·00	...	32·05	11·35	20,332·45	288·22	3·26	25,018 30

STATEMENT II.—Area in occupation classed

Serial number.	Assessment Group.	Class of Soil.	Wheat				
			Sadharan.	Lawn.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Rân.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							ARVI
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
6	Kharangna ...	Kali I ...	9·13	...	...	...	4·00
		Do. II ..	1,155·15	6·15	46·24	42·09	208·72
		Morand I ..	3,802·66	1·00	1,007·23	320·81	97·98
		Do. II ..	195·99	...	74·92	46·38	30·39
		Khardi .	...	...	...	...	...
		Bardi ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	5,162·93	7·15	1,128·39	409·28	341·09
7	Arvi ...	Kali I ..	1,575·83	...	30·71	17·10	
		Do. II ..	4,179·06	15·08	226·54	76·70	1·99
		Morand I ..	12,333·31	54·87	3,141·54	700·23	...
		Do. II ..	949·99	4·00	598·87	228·71	...
		Khardi ..	...	...	...	...	1·78
		Bardi ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Retari ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar ...	319·77	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	19,357·96	73·95	3,997·66	1,022·74	3·77
8	Ashti ...	Kali I ..	2,928·11	...	34·54	82·69	
		Do. II ..	5,386·29	14·07	614·39	142·23	21·09
		Morand I ..	7,408·91	37·10	2,504·70	457·73	35·08
		Do. II ..	308·14	10·58	288·60	114·67	4·51
		Khardi ..	...	...	7·95	1·00	...
		Bardi ..	...	...	...	..	...
		Retari ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachhar .	102·04	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	16,128·49	61·75	3,450·18	798·32	60·68
		TOTAL FOR THE TAHSIL..	59,947·88	198·80	26,686·36	5,442·62	4,967·71
		TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	370,026·85	7,705·98	132,496·77	43,440·77	11,177·36

according to Soils, Position, &c.—(Concld.)

Land.		Garden Land.		Non-Wheat Land.	Khari.	Khari irrigated.	Total.
Bandhan.	Bandhis.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Mutafarikat (including rice land).			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TAHSIL.—(Concld.)							
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·13
...	...	27·14	28·17	191·89	23.68	5·59	1,734·82
...	...	53·69	73·75	3,117·25	90·83	5·20	8,570·40
...	..	3·80	·40	4,028 28	72·03	2·10	4,464·29
...	...	...	·70	3,423·23	47 22	...	3,471·15
...	...	...	...	3,792·51	2·00	...	3,794·51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	84 63	103·02	14,553·16	235 76	12·89	22,038·30
...	...	...	...	..	9·81	...	1,633·45
...	...	8·03	...	79·88	18·73	...	4,606·01
1·00	...	262 74	116·99	11,491·81	441·50	156 39	28,700·38
...	...	2 20	7·31	11,880·15	639 59	17·35	14,328 47
...	...	...	...	6,385 63	188·86	..	6,576 27
...	..	...	...	554 44	...	..	554 44
...	...	...	...	115·85	·97	...	116·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319·77
1·00	...	272 97	124 80	30,508 06	1,299 46	173 74	56,835 61
...	...	9 49	...	7·00	5 38	...	3,067·21
...	...	40 19	3 88	188·08	31·20	5·36	6,455 78
...	...	477·40	220 71	5,887 90	170 15	78·88	17,278·56
...	...	40·87	29·15	7,586 01	199·32	5·80	8,582·65
...	...	...	2·00	5,614·00	174·44	...	5,799·39
...	...	...	...	1,958 05	1 83	...	1,959·88
...	...	...	...	7·79	...	...	7·79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 04
...	...	576·95	255 74	21,248 83	582 32	90·04	43,253·30
14 65	...	1,622 64	531·55	174,183·94	3,587·80	354 25	277,558·20
33·72	30·81	3,234·13	854 84	451,915 19	15,420·83	582 12	1,037,819·37

Assessment Group.	At present						
	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Linseed.	Til.	Juari.	Cotton.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							WARDHA
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Anji ...	2,171·60	12 27	11·32	2,776·99	215 30	6,837·33	8,349·27
2. Keljhar ...	2,088·19	79·43	1·50	3,618 21	694·65	9,604·19	9,081·53
3. Selu ...	4,630·05	37 22	1·57	3,789 19	873·67	7,423 50	7,057·82
4. Sindhi ...	10,135·75	6 73	5·60	5,538·33	912 20	3,372·10	3,901·35
5. Pawnar .	12,803·99	163·30	6·61	9,974 77	1,266·96	15,308·42	16,047·98
6. Andori ...	21,899·02	205·29	13·67	16,398·26	2,458·73	16,550·38	17,602·43
7. Deoli ...	11,502 69	121·91	11 85	11,250 05	1,241·15	20,980·96	23,146·33
8. Nachangaon	10,292·81	179·00	3·23	9,218·54	760·94	16,179·89	19,848·99
Total for the Tahsil ...	75,527·10	805 15	55·35	62,564 34	8,423·60	96,262·77	104,985 70
							HINGANGHAT
1. Mandgaon ...	18,044·44	93·05	1·20	8,511·83	1,060·52	4,224 08	3,263·27
2. Waigaon ...	7,989·88	118 11	...	3,560 24	121·07	2,325 63	2,269·66
3. Girar ..	8,568 17	393·20	...	5,640·46	2,183·21	5,386·98	5,762 83
4. Kora ..	7,548·78	405·84	6·17	4,716·13	2,897·78	2,636 43	2,630 00
5. Hinganghat ...	29,196 98	487·06	9·55	16,863 88	4,963·71	10,211·53	10,267·96
6. Pohna ...	12,468·89	35 14	2·13	10,130·52	994·83	9,913 82	10,697·40
7. Wadner ..	9,472·10	77 98	4·57	9,572 90	1,992·42	10,561·33	12,078·56
8. Wagholi ...	6,905·58	71·49	3 50	5,333·57	644·34	4,058 96	4,300·48
Total for the Tahsil ...	100,194·82	1,681·87	27·12	64,329·53	14,857·88	49,318 76	51,270·16
							ARVI
1. Dhari ...	1,381·76	7·94	·50	547·81	105·35	9,426·86	8,995·27
2. Karanja ..	7,210·13	1,675·90	101·39	3,419·31	1,499·96	22,316·69	16,334 84
3. Dhamkund ...	2,399·91	471·38	13·92	1,447·34	716·35	7,015·38	5,015 88
4. Warhona ...	1,394·69	170·25	3·00	840·64	307·87	7,193·72	8,525·46
5. Kachnur ...	835·07	96 30	3·90	1,321·86	566·66	9,165·62	9,303·73
6. Kharangna ...	1,367·37	73·75	3·00	1,523 23	356·64	8,306 69	7,504·10
7. Arvi ..	4,593 86	25·08	14 56	3,233·51	219·50	20,684·02	22,056 05
8. Ashti ...	4,356 42	8·06	21·82	2,136·02	266·74	15,163·96	17,099·01
Total for the Tahsil ...	23,539 21	2,528 66	162 09	14,469·72	4,039·07	99,272·94	94,834·34
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	199,261·13	5,015·68	244 56	141,363·59	27,320 55	244,854 47	251,090·20

classified according to Crops.

Settlement.				Compare as at former Settlement.				
Other crops.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net area under crops.	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Linseed.	Til.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
TAHSIL.								
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
785·50	21,159·58	18·06	21,141·52	1,281·12	...	14·00	1,595·92	·75
1,222·03	26,339·73	46 19	26,293·54	1,245·20	2·25	5·50	2,043·18	27·19
978·71	24,791·73	32·19	24,759·54	4,729·88	...	12·50	2,960·50	5·75
1,426 94	25,299·00	22·41	25,276·59	9,326·24	...	2·10	4,326·03	268·59
2,457·31	58,032·34	171·64	57,860 70	9,937·86	34·00	3·00	8,695·44	262·14
3,536 87	78,670·65	109·25	78,561·40	15,194·31	21·53	1·25	8,512·39	73·62
3,849 61	72,104·55	97·12	72,007·43	11,347·56	8·65	57·19	5,971 57	22·05
4,200 62	60,684·02	107·64	60,576·38	7,276·66	...	...	3,941·31	33·88
18,457 59	367,081·60	604 50	366,477 10	60,338·83	66·43	95·54	38,046·34	693·97
TAHSIL.								
2,865 38	38,063·77	60·62	38,003·15	18,513·27	31·36	...	4,089 21	429·40
1,666·76	18,051·35	86·44	17,964 91	8,431·60	6·90	...	1,137·40	50·52
6,042·39	33,977·24	370 31	33,606·93	6,494·12	90·50	4·75	2,632·75	26·05
4,420 21	25,261·34	383·70	24,877·64	7,508·01	98·95	5·45	2,904·60	180·91
7,539·44	79,540·11	291·92	79,248 19	30,955·34	28·15	6·30	7,204·77	891·46
2,025 92	46,268·65	23·64	46,245·01	8,871·50	6·50	...	4,501·70	45·42
2,723·84	46,483·70	62 58	46,421·12	5,200·08	68·56	23·44	4,615·33	106·75
1,515·44	22,833·36	49·34	22,784·02	8,851·31	21·13	·38	3,749·60	300·40
28,799·38	310,479·52	1,328 55	309,150 97	94,825·23	352·05	40 32	30,835 36	2,030·92
TAHSIL.								
1,755·59	22,221·08	17·25	22,203·83	991·10	2·06	7·50	508·87	40·93
8,114·60	60,672·82	1,530 67	59,142·15	7,022·70	324·44	270 81	1,205·87	397·58
2,428·34	19,508·50	408·12	19,100 38	1,328·73	20·37	28·13	217·25	84·93
1,497·09	19,932·72	146·30	19,786·42	676·32	5·50	16 38	332 36	11·18
1,105·87	22,399 01	62·39	22,336·62	653·84	17 75	13·31	376 15	3·75
1,351·18	20,485·96	75·92	20,410 04	997·15	1·90	10·05	806·53	3·20
3,709·09	54,535·67	145·85	54,389 82	4,366·98	...	23·87	2,732·69	280·05
3,275·72	42,327 75	210·58	42,117·17	3,275·57	1·68	73·65	1,564·08	66·36
23,237·48	262,083·51	2,597·08	259,486·43	19,312·39	373·70	443·70	7,743 80	887·98
70,494·45	939,644·63	4,530·13	935,114·50	174,476·45	792·18	579·56	76,625·50	3,612·87

STATEMENT III.—Cropped area classified according to Crops.—(Concld.)

Assessment Group.	Compare as at last Settlement.					
	Juari.	Cotton.	Other crops.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net area under crops.
	18	19	20	21	22	23
			WARDHA TAHSIL.—(Concld.)			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Anji ...	7,164·24	8,833·36	560·81	17,450·20	...	17,450·20
2. Feljhar ...	10,191·38	7,618·56	1,390·36	22,523·62	...	22,523·62
3. Selu ..	7,443·64	5,522·33	892·52	21,567·12	...	21,567·12
4. Sindhi ...	5,814·98	3,548·23	991·85	24,278·02	...	24,278·02
5. Pawnar ...	16,404·74	18,236·13	2,176·41	55,749·72	...	55,749·72
6. Andori ...	34,732·14	21,779·81	1,129·62	81,444·67	...	81,444·67
7. Deoli ...	22,637·73	20,669·53	4,225·71	64,940·04	...	64,940·04
8. Nachangaon ...	20,112·65	13,933·33	4,646·74	49,944·57	...	49,944·57
Total for the Tahsil ...	124,501·50	98,141·33	16,014·02	337,897·96	...	337,897·96
			HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.—(Concld.)			
1. Mandgaon ...	10,095·73	3,565·94	1,148·02	37,872·93	...	37,872·93
2. Waigaon ..	6,644·21	1,021·72	468·78	17,761·13	...	17,761·13
3. Girar ...	7,533·48	3,953·61	1,940·40	22,675·66	1·75	22,673·91
4. Kora ...	5,969·85	1,657·30	2,261·23	20,586·30	·10	20,586·20
5. Hinganghat ...	28,687·14	9,860·74	2,294·37	79,928·27	13·00	79,915·27
6. Pohna ...	15,301·12	17,303·11	1,896·03	47,985·39	78·81	47,906·58
7. Wadner ..	18,164·22	18,792·45	2,006·40	48,977·23	4·69	48,972·54
8. Wagholi ...	6,272·72	5,221·33	966·35	25,393·22	...	25,393·22
Total for the Tahsil ...	98,668·47	61,446·20	12,981·58	301,180·13	98·35	301,081·78
			ARVI TAHSIL.—(Concld.)			
1. Dhari ...	9,506·10	8,044·57	2,649·81	21,750·94	...	21,750·94
2. Karanja ...	18,574·67	9,546·99	8,035·34	45,378·40	...	45,378·40
3. Dhamkund ...	5,382·75	2,326·56	3,827·11	13,215·83	...	13,215·83
4. Warhona ...	4,483·20	3,600·57	2,182·64	11,308·15	...	11,308·15
5. Kachnur ..	6,087·97	5,262·45	804·00	14,119·22	...	14,119·22
6. Kharangna ...	6,522·31	5,874·23	783·16	14,948·53	...	14,948·53
7. Arvi ...	19,747·29	16,670·76	4,285·55	48,107·19	...	48,107·19
8. Ashti ...	16,117·71	15,620·25	4,542·22	41,261·52	...	41,261·52
Total for the Tahsil ...	87,322·00	66,946·38	27,059·83	210,089·78	...	210,089·78
Total for the District ..	310,491·97	226,533·91	56,055·43	849,167·87	98·35	849,069·52

STATEMENT IV.—Details of Village areas.

Assessment Group.	OCCUPIED AREA.					UNOCCUPIED AREA.	
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Area out of cultivation, *i. e.*, waste and fallow of more than three years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forest.
	Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WARDHA TAHSIL.							
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Anji	21,141·52	1,130·36	22,271·88	1,461·47	23,733 35	2·17	1,445·17
2. Keljhar	26,293·54	1,999 19	28,292 73	4 412·69	32,705·42	...	2,130 98
3. Seln	24,759·54	1,346·31	26,105 85	2,116·21	28,222·06	...	72 76
4. Sindhi	25,276·59	1,969·71	27,246 30	2,250 36	29,496·66	...	...
5. Pawnar	57,860 70	3,879 21	61,739 91	4,789·37	66,529 28	4·90	...
6. Andori	78,561·40	9,727·35	88,288 75	5,653 32	93,942 07	4·13	22·71
7. Deoli	72,007·43	7,283·52	79,290·95	5,627 68	84,918·63	9·44	133·47
8. Nachangaon	60,576·38	4,123·47	64,699 85	7,346·86	72,046 71	...	...
Total for the Tahsil ..	366,477·10	31,459·12	397,936·22	33,657·96	431,594·18	20·64	4,105·09
HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.							
1. Mandgaon ...	38,003 15	4,849 23	42,852·38	3,217·29	46,069·67	4·89	...
2. Waigaon	17,964·91	3,630·32	21,595·23	1,767 94	23,363·17	1·44	...
3. Girar	33,606·93	3,031 26	36,638 19	6,056 39	42,694·58	4·42	2,183·75
4. Kora	24,877·64	2,239 79	27,117·43	6,765·82	33,883·25	...	8,258·12
5. Hinganghat	79,248·19	13,766 25	93,014 44	11,310·64	104,325·08	11 09	80·65
6. Pohna ...	46,245·01	10,929 60	57,174 61	3,216·95	60,391·56	...	...
7. Wadner	46,421 12	10,957 46	57,378 58	5,026 40	62,404 98	9 61	57 82
8. Wagholi .. .	22,784·02	3,770·07	26,554·09	1,711·80	28,265 89	.	...
Total for the Tahsil ..	309,150·97	53,173 98	362,324·95	39,073 23	401,398 18	31·45	10,580·34
ARVI TAHSIL.							
1. Dhari	22,203 83	1,096·10	23,299 93	2,130·59	25,430·52	...	509·85
2. Karanja	39,142 15	5,234·47	64,376 62	8,212 10	72,588·72	8·53	3,611·52
3. Dhamkund ..	19,100 38	1,879 51	20 979 89	2,495 01	23,474 90	...	4,006 99
4. Warhona	19,786·42	1,939·83	21,726 25	2,499 00	24,225 25	...	248 21
5. Kachnur	22,336 62	2,711 68	25,048 30	3,591 10	28,639 40		3,409 54
6. Kharangna	20 410·04	1,628·26	22,038 30	2,721·44	24,759 74	...	217·90
7. Arvi	54,389 82	2,145 79	56,835 61	3,572 83	60,408·44	...	...
8. Ashti	42,117·17	1,136·13	43 253 30	2,310·79	45,564·09	7·94	...
Total for the Tahsil ..	259,486·43	18 071 77	277,558 20	27,532·86	305,091·06	16·47	12,004·01
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	935,114 50	102,704 87	1,037,819·37	100,264·05	1,138,083·42	68·56	26,689 44

NOTE.—Complete figures not available.

Assessment Group.	UNOCCUPIED AREA.				AREA IRRIGATED.		
	Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total unoccupied area.	Total area	From tanks	From other sources.	Total.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							WARDHA
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Anji	1,112 84	4,403 42	6,963·00	30,696·95	...	79·50	79 50
2. Keljhar	4,383 95	16,968 58	23,783·51	50,488 93	...	84·08	84 08
3. Selu	1,467 48	2,961·84	4,502 08	32,724·14	...	114·07	114·07
4. Sindhi	940·57	1,803·56	2,744 13	32,240 79	...	114·14	114·14
5. Pawnar	3,270 74	4,695 10	7,970 74	74,500·02	...	114 59	114 59
6. Andori	3,138 88	4,495 15	7,660 87	101,602·94	...	225 17	225·17
7. Deoli	3,203·08	6,566 47	9,913·06	94,831·69	...	252 11	252 11
8 Nachangaon	4,329·51	4,210 21	8,539·72	80,586·43	...	265 01	265·01
Total for the Tahsil ...	21,847 65	46,104·33	72,077·71	503,671·89	...	1,248 67	1,248·67
							HINGANGHAT
1. Mandgaon	2,032 63	2,700·36	4,737·91	50,807·58	...	61·70	61·70
2. Waigaon	1,167·77	1,690·02	2,859·23	26,222·40	..	7·00	7 00
3. Ginar	4,997 05	1,708·42	8,893·64	51,588·22	42·50	15·85	58·35
4. Kora	3,746 64	1,189 33	13,194·09	47,077·34	...	41·13	41 13
5. Hinganghat	6,935 83	5,269·58	12,297·45	116,622 58	13 54	111·39	124·93
6. Pohna	1,972 97	3 395 78	5,368·75	65,760·31	...	123 13	123 13
7 Wadner	2 565·04	3,186·04	5,818 51	68,223·49	...	99·33	99·33
8. Wagholi	646·00	1,629·68	2,275·68	30,541·57	...	32 73	32·73
Total for the Tahsil ..	24,063 96	20,769·51	55,415 26	456,843 44	56 04	492 26	548·30
							ARVI
1. Dhari ..	3,465 34	24,765·76	28,740·95	54,171·47	...	15 30	15 30
2 Karanja	10,956 04	13,462 92	28,049 01	100,637 73	...	403·53	403·53
3. Dhamkund	3,780·19	11,413 16	19,200 34	42,675·24	...	92·64	92·64
4 Warhona	5,343 69	3,511·18	9,103 08	33,328·33	...	25 97	25·97
5. Kachnur	3,845 31	21,985 74	29,240 59	57,879·99	...	33 70	33·70
6. Kharangna	882 37	10,188·15	11,288 42	36,048 16	...	95·77	95·77
7. Arvi	2,632 79	5,978 43	8,611·22	69 010·66	...	196·81	196·81
8. Ashti	4,095·61	12,596 37	16,690 92	62,264 01		415·59	415·59
Total for the Tahsil ...	35,011 34	103,901·71	150,933·53	456,024 59	...	1,279 31	1,279·31
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ..	80,922 95	170,775·55	278,456·50	1,416,539 92	56·04	3,020 24	3,076 28

NOTE.—Complete figures

Village areas.—(Concld.)

Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.	COMPARE AS AT LAST SETTLEMENT. Area cropped.	Area occupied.	Area irrigated.	Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
TAHSIL.—(Concld.)										
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
39	...	1,115	2,230	17,450·20	21,306·83	153·95	7	...	...	...
41	..	1,445	2,890	22,523·62	26,599 18	178 87	32	13	...	...
49	...	1,249	2,498	21,567 12	24,239·58	69 13	20	...	...	..
32	...	1,338	2,676	24,278 02	27,968 12	102 05	21	...	...	.
40	...	2,680	5,360	55,749·72	63,574 67	68 90	22	...	...	...
94	...	3,637	7,274	81,444 67	88,699·18	107 78	47	...	...	...
95	...	2,866	5,732	64,940 04	78,369 40	924 67	118	5	...	...
85	...	2,906	5,812	49,944·57	61,654 14	610·97	148	1	...	...
475	...	17,236	34,472	337,897·96	392,411·10	2,216 32	415	19	..	..
TAHSIL.—(Concld.)										
24	...	1,866	3,732	37,872 93	42,560·62	125 17	24	1		
1	..	898	1,796	17,761 13	20,454 53	9 40	2		...	...
2	1	1,555	3,110	22,673·91	31,114·19	3 70		...	...	..
19	...	1,285	2,570	20,586 20	24,974 49	59 05	10	...		...
29	1	4,073	8,146	79,915 27	93,519 27	222 95	29	2	...	...
23	...	2,532	5,064	47,906 58	56,754 32		13	...	...	...
45	...	2,382	4,764	48,972 54	59,281 00	285 16	31	15	.	...
5	...	805	1,610	25,393 22	27,809 30	3 00			...	...
148	2	15,396	30,792	301,081 78	356,467 72	708 43	109	18	...	...
TAHSIL.—(Concld.)										
5	...	914	1,828	21,750 94	24,200 85	12 75	5			...
234	...	3,875	7,750	45,376 40	55,665 78	927 98	185	6	...	...
39	...	919	1,838	13,215 83	15,606 35	103·18	34		...	...
14	...	1,201	2,402	11,308 15	15,218·30	73 29	18	1	...	...
19	...	1,300	2,600	14,119 22	17,860·67	235 02	26	...	...	...
42	...	1,072	2,144	14,948 53	19,179 72	369·07	76	...	...	...
71	..	2,918	5,836	48,107 19	55,848 96	422 95	91	6	...	...
163	...	2,856	5,712	41,261 52	41,324 55	495 20				...
587	...	15,055	30,110	210,089 78	247,905 18	2,638·44	435	13	...	...
1,210	2	47,687	95,374	849,069 52	996,784 00	5,563 19	959	50	...	...

no. available.

Assessment Group.	Held by Malguzars.				Held by Malik-makbuzas.		Held by Revenue-free Grantees.	
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								WARDHA
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
1. Anji ...	2,806·10	1,411 58	4,217·68	486·47	82	1,287·36	1	2·22
2. Keljhar ...	3,917·88	2,453·37	6,371·25	831 92	58	862·02	14	193·60
3. Selu ...	3,263 00	1,375·63	4,638·63	662·59	63	1,298·74	25	388·22
4 Sindhi ...	3,587·28	1,294·72	4,882·00	502 56	108	1,740 92	29	258·08
5. Pawnar ...	9,760·90	3,115·26	12,876·16	2,220·67	148	2,193·51	45	920·07
6. Andori ...	13,628·93	4,125·03	17,753·96	2,997·29	250	4,106·01	29	335·49
7. Deoli ...	9,943·67	3,282·64	13,226·31	2,296·51	333	5,089·27	7	103·07
8. Nachangaon ...	7,912 84	3,500·28	11,413·12	1,467·06	312	4,179·05	46	596·58
Total for the Tahsil ..	54,820·60	20,558·51	75,379 11	11,465·07	1,354	20,756 88	196	2,797·83
								HINGANGHAT
1. Mandgaon ..	6,556·81	1,754·19	8,311·00	1,126·16	185	2,469·64	22	199·02
2. Waigaon ...	3,021·90	813 65	3,835·55	661·61	64	820 14	16	264 28
3. Girar ..	3,903·10	3,268·16	7,171·26	447·00	132	2,552·29	20	410·40
4. Kora .	4,283·40	2,201·92	6,485·32	1,529·27	122	1,868·16	37	519 05
5. Hinganghat ..	11,248·72	4,441·41	15,690·13	2,119·82	330	5,616·18	37	491·78
6. Pohna	7,811·94	2,360 35	10,172·29	1,853·40	164	2,200 09	11	352·45
7. Wadner ...	4,701·87	2,665·16	7,367 03	1,362·22	195	2,687·74	9	122·43
8. Wagholi ..	3,575·08	1,259·16	4,834·24	904·45	35	480·42	4	50 91
Total for the Tahsil ..	45,102·82	18,764 00	63,866·82	10,003·93	1,227	18,744 96	156	2,410·32
								ARVI
1. Dhari	4,037·01	2,600·26	6,637·27	1,281·91	58	611·50	4	108·73
2. Karanja ..	8,782·99	5,551·48	14,334·47	2,123·12	210	2,825·75	26	405·49
3. Dhamkund .	2,934 28	1,533 52	4,467·80	968·44	35	713·83	20	63 98
4 Warhona ..	2,264·51	2,953·33	5,217·84	435·38	42	667·12	16	139 10
5. Kachnur ..	2,119·42	3,375 94	5,495·36	383·25	72	1,082·45	4	56 21
6. Kharangna ..	2,552·82	1,460 49	4,013 31	613·10	89	1,007·60	...	...
7. Arvi ...	7,282 04	6 287·80	13,569·84	1,211 85	353	3,647·38	14	83·57
8. Ashti ...	5,808·85	2,561 40	8,370·25	2,054·58	247	2,224·57	128	1,791 51
Total for the Tahsil ...	35 781·92	26,324·22	62,106·14	9,071·63	1,106	12,780·20	212	2,648·59
Total for the District.	135,705·34	65,646·73	201,352·07	30,540·63	3,687	52,282·04	564	7,856 24

of Holdings.

Held by Absolute Occupancy tenants.		Held by Occupancy tenants.		Held by tenants of Superior class in ordinary tenant right.	Held by Ordinary tenants.		Held Rent-free or by Privileged tenants.	
Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.		Number of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
TAHSIL.								
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
167	2,840·90	500	10,111·50	1,148·41	221	4,106·70	18·58	...
544	3,035·11	569	10,772·11	1,191·53	407	9,091·09	129·80	158·91
259	3,889·12	880	13,132·80	974·02	294	3,881·36	7·00	12·17
302	7,384·94	560	10,588·08	1,266·90	180	3,336·35	23·41	15·98
867	15,953·45	1,514	25,666·00	2,055·86	453	6,693·87	131·30	39·06
983	19,748·03	1,970	38,916·07	3,272·00	547	9,693·98	116·53	...
771	17,343·89	506	30,924·06	3,597·59	754	14,238·92	118·29	277·23
564	11,284·82	1,506	29,828·09	3,132·80	588	11,557·93	30·58	23·74
4,457	82,380·26	8,005	169,938·71	16,639·11	3,444	62,600·20	575·49	527·09
TAHSIL.								
441	9,011·16	890	20,184·84	1,633·11	231	4,065·93	158·35	36·62
193	4,425·50	400	8,432·47	892·52	197	4,563·86	79·75	49·10
166	3,293·72	456	12,171·38	2,045·26	582	14,888·74	55·81	105·72
120	2,351·88	403	9,790·46	1,509·93	432	11,094·02	229·70	14·73
730	17,982·93	1,434	36,332·02	6,430·81	936	21,150·62	427·83	172·48
281	6,251·07	1,279	31,489·48	2,223·99	347	7,534·64	117·23	50·32
331	7,477·81	943	25,744·46	4,408·44	589	14,376·29	190·90	29·88
298	5,535·28	613	12,772·53	806·47	244	3,655·08	89·58	41·38
2,560	56,329·35	6,418	156,917·04	19,950·53	3,558	81,329·18	1,349·15	500·23
TAHSIL.								
236	3,225·54	807	9,370·27	981·31	367	4,391·54	41·20	63·16
700	12,500·29	1,215	22,477·98	3,730·81	940	15,938·40	250·78	124·75
79	1,824·27	228	5,841·56	1,186·20	436	9,272·36	54·23	50·67
35	1,196·14	177	4,964·37	1,241·51	401	10,786·62	12·00	·55
89	1,382·41	331	7,326·04	1,447·42	617	11,739·29	39·37	70·85
136	2,528·15	372	9,219·16	1,315·34	391	6,605·32	13·23	57·63
56	7,301·02	135	20,290·95	1,980·54	872	13,229·86	242·69	62·59
659	5,868·79	1,636	17,771·89	1,946·03	762	7,452·62	100·09	38·34
1,990	35,826·61	4,901	97,262·22	13,829·16	4,786	79,416·01	753·59	468·54
9,007	174,536·22	19,324	424,118·57	50,418·80	11,788	223,345·39	2,678·23	1,495·86

STATEMENT V.—Details of Holdings.—(Concld.)

Assessment Group.	Total occupied area (to agree with column 6 of Statement 4).	Compare areas at Former Settlement.					
		Held as Sir.	Held by Malik-makbuzas.	Held by Revenue-free grantees.	Held by Absolute occupancy tenants.	Held by Occupancy tenants.	Held by Ordinary tenants.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			WARDHA TAHSIL.—(Concld.)				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Anji	23,733 35	3,409 38	1,112·60	213·35	3,104 26	2,837 51	10,629·73
2. Keljhar ...	32,705·42	3,780 73	677·03	492·27	5,033·59	4,871·86	11,685·32
3. Selu ...	28,222 06	3,474 96	1,026 42	630·24	4,199·44	6,192·43	8,716 09
4. Sindhi ...	29,496·66	4,232·25	1,211·96	962·19	8,009 25	4,030·23	9,522·24
5. Pawnar ..	66,529·28	11,021·81	1,709·42	1,403·33	18,024·20	10,136·80	21,247·73
6. Andori ...	93,942·07	12,912 82	3,277·01	1,641·60	22,117·09	13,138·80	35,611·86
7. Deoli ...	84,918·63	10,358·66	3,985·11	1,191·13	18,996·06	9,922·07	33,765·07
8. Nachangaon ..	72,046·71	8,076 97	3,140·21	1,520·23	12,263·89	6,243·88	30,370 67
Total for the Tahsil ...	431,594·18	57,267 58	16,139 76	8,054 34	91,747 78	57,373·58	161,548 71
			HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.—(Concld.)				
1. Mandgaon ...	46,069·67	6,790 90	1,291·28	1,414 37	10,837 46	6,351·07	15,875 54
2. Waigaon ...	23,363 17	2,648·75	246 76	808 87	5,176 89	3,812·41	7,744·55
3. Girar	42 694 58	4,814 20	1,290 75	1,700 59	4,582 26	5,177·31	13,469·09
4. Kora ...	33,883·25	5,101 77	1,063 14	1,353 06	3,388 82	5,841 22	8,216 18
5. Hinganghat ..	104,325 08	13,248 36	2,446·37	3,748·45	23,212·96	10,896·14	39,857·23
6. Pohna ...	60,391·56	7,574 71	810·56	1,749 19	7,279 60	11,652 09	27,688·17
7. Wadner ..	62,404 98	5,534 73	1,267 82	1,477 37	10,031 68	9,391·18	31,499·40
8 Wagholi	28,265·89	3,830·20	292·19	230·29	6,756·81	4,004·70	12,646 48
Total for the Tahsil ...	401,398 18	49,543·62	8,708 87	12,482·19	71,266 48	57,126·12	156,996 64
			ARVI TAHSIL.—(Concld.)				
1. Dhari ...	25,430·52	3,763·59	270·06	471·88	4,225 09	6,059 49	9,410 74
2. Karanja ..	72,588 72	8,262 61	2,126 24	1,138 78	14,243·64	9,081·08	20,771·76
3. Dhamkund ...	23,474·90	3,588 40	440 26	356·25	2,655 00	1,725·85	6,840·59
4. Warhona ...	24,225 25	2,312 54	337·12	476 87	1,849·11	1,307·30	8,935·36
5. Kachnur ..	28,639·40	1,870 72	1,008 26	219 07	1,951·13	1,575 34	11,235·75
6 Kharangna ...	24,759 74	2,465 67	902 55	85·55	2,862·96	2,145·59	10,706 11
7. Arvi ...	60,408·44	7,841 88	3,336 62	514 23	8 625·98	5,045·20	30,485·05
8. Ashti ..	45,564·09	6,023·22	2,006·31	2,173·93	6,988·16	9,908 80	17,221 73
Total for the Tahsil ...	305,091 06	36,128 66	10,427·42	5,436 53	43,401·07	36,848 65	115 607·00
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ..	1,138,083·42	142,939 86	35,276·05	25,973·09	206,415 33	151,348·35	434,152 44

STATEMENT VI.—Detail of Malik-makbuzas' and Tenants' payments.

Assessment Group.	AS AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.					AS PAID PRIOR TO RE-SETTLEMENT.	
	Malik-makbuzas.	TENANTS.				Malik-makbuzas.	Absolute occupancy.
		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			WARDHA TAHSIL.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Anji	1,438 6 9	3,220 2 6	2,457 12 6	8,641 5 6	14,319 4 6	1,615 9 3	2,967 4 2
2. Keljhar ...	702 3 2	4,279 1 0	3,635 13 0	6,288 3 0	14,203 1 0	748 10 11	3,530 13 0
3. Selu ..	827 1 6	4,106 9 0	4,936 5 0	5,855 1 0	14,897 15 0	1,027 8 6	3,741 13 10
4. Sindhi ..	1,310 4 9	7,318 1 6	3,378 10 6	6,885 15 5	17,582 11 5	1,675 0 3	6,675 7 2
5. Pawnar ...	1,208 11 4	16,113 6 4	8,253 0 6	15,517 0 1	39,883 6 11	1,526 4 6	14,698 10 2
6. Andori ...	2,303 6 3	16,496 10 0	9,168 10 0	22,125 7 9	47,790 11 9	2,763 0 3	14,704 14 2
7. Deoli ...	3,399 9 1	13,110 2 0	6,278 8 0	17,270 0 3	36,658 10 3	3,986 5 7	11,902 10 1
8. Nachangaon ...	3,312 2 3	9,735 15 3	4,100 10 6	16,318 3 0	30,154 12 9	3,964 7 3	9,011 6 5
Total for the Tahsil .	14,501 13 1	74,379 15 7	42,209 6 0	98,901 4 0	2,15,490 9 7	17,306 14 6	67,232 15 0
			HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.				
1. Mandgaon ...	1,430 2 8	10,163 14 1	5,223 2 6	12,619 3 0	28,006 3 7	2,462 14 8	8,492 9 8
2. Waigaon ...	211 11 0	4,650 2 9	2,959 6 3	4,162 3 6	11,771 12 6	506 9 9	4,010 3 0
3. Girar ...	656 8 0	2,192 11 6	1,765 4 6	3,621 13 3	7,579 13 3	1,164 7 10	1,709 8 2
4. Kora ...	443 15 2	1,850 7 9	2,386 12 3	2,520 10 3	6,757 14 3	770 8 9	1,383 8 5
5. Hinganghat ...	1,356 1 3	11,798 9 3	4,871 7 7	15,048 3 9	31,718 4 7	2,840 8 6	9,540 5 11
6. Pohna ..	822 9 9	5,353 8 0	7,413 13 0	13,623 15 0	26,391 4 0	1,549 7 10	4,878 4 1
7. Wadner ...	891 5 11	5,983 10 3	4,863 3 6	12,934 2 0	23,780 15 9	1.496 10 7	4,722 4 3
8. Wagholi .	250 14 6	4,652 6 3	2,764 3 6	8,038 3 6	15,454 13 3	368 4 7	4,031 0 6
Total for the Tahsil.	6,063 4 3	46,645 5 10	32,247 5 1	72,568 6 3	1,51,461 1 2	11,159 8 6	38,762 12 0
			ARVI TAHSIL.				
1. Dhari ...	368 8 0	3,790 0 0	5,198 10 0	5,439 8 0	14,428 2 0	644 9 0	3,066 6 3
2. Karanja ...	2,256 6 1	10,689 3 0	4,805 15 0	8,870 15 6	24,366 1 6	2,582 13 7	9,648 13 0
3. Dhamkund ...	319 2 5	1,397 12 0	941 12 0	2,324 8 0	4,664 0 0	450 4 6	1,169 4 0
4. Warhona ..	225 0 0	1,286 6 0	682 0 0	3,132 10 0	5,101 0 0	339 14 1	901 6 0
5. Kachnur ...	806 13 0	1,304 0 6	809 6 6	4,375 3 6	6,488 10 6	845 13 0	1,018 6 6
6. Kharangna ...	1,574 15 4	2,713 1 0	1,685 1 0	6,333 8 0	10,731 10 0	1,643 5 6	2,331 7 0
7. Arvi ...	4,936 2 11	10,521 4 10	4,918 7 6	25,332 5 6	40,772 1 10	5,228 0 10	9,010 12 5
8. Ashti ...	4,667 5 0	13,081 0 0	15,233 10 6	22,888 7 6	51.203 2 0	4,867 5 5	11,398 3 7
Total for the Tahsil .	15,154 4 9	44,782 11 4	34,274 14 6	78,697 2 0	1,57,754 11 10	16,602 1 11	38,544 10 9
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	35,719 6 1	1,65,808 0 9	1,08,731 9 7	2,50,166 12 3	5,24,706 6 7	45,068 8 11	1,44,540 5 9

Assessment Group	AS PAID PRIOR TO RE-SETTLEMENT.			AS ENHANCED, i. e., SANCTIONED AT THE		
	TENANTS.			Malik-makbuzas.	THE	
	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute. occupancy.	Occupancy.
	9	10	11	12	13	14
						WARDHA
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Anji ...	10,914 6 8	7,062 0 3	20,943 11 1	1,601 12 0	3,424 12 0	12,817 6 0
2. Keljhar ...	8,324 4 0	8,866 14 6	20,721 15 6	661 8 0	4,085 12 0	9,346 14 0
3. Selu ..	11,722 14 5	4,628 2 9	20,092 15 0	1,094 0 0	4,446 4 0	14,014 5 0
4. Sindhi ...	9,856 6 0	6,444 6 6	22,976 3 8	2,020 10 0	8,668 14 0	12,140 8 0
5. Pawnar ...	22,784 7 8	9,473 12 9	46,956 14 7	1,935 4 0	19,046 12 0	28,523 1 0
6. Andori ...	29,876 9 0	12,483 1 3	57,064 8 5	3,809 4 0	19,795 14 0	37,435 6 0
7. Deoli ...	22,869 3 8	16,705 13 5	51,567 11 2	4,609 13 0	15,633 4 0	27,212 7 0
8. Nachangaon ..	20,181 13 11	11,117 8 9	40,310 13 1	4,174 14 0	11,701 15 0	26,208 0 0
Total for the Tahsil ...	1,36,530 1 4	76,871 12 2	2,80,634 12 6	19,907 1 0	86,803 7 0	1,67,697 15 0
						HINGANGHAT
1. Mandgaon ..	21,171 2 9	7,765 14 8	37,429 11 1	2,967 8 0	11,385 15 0	26,157 13 0
2. Waigaon ...	6,296 7 7	4,849 12 10	15,156 7 5	713 6 0	5,310 5 0	8,101 3 0
3. Girar ...	4,690 15 0	7,069 14 10	13,470 6 0	1,196 0 0	1,855 15 0	5,785 8 0
4. Kora ...	4,652 11 2	4,672 15 9	10,709 3 4	868 0 0	1,642 11 0	5,452 1 0
5. Hinganghat ...	19,109 5 7	18,285 0 1	46,934 11 7	3,482 13 0	12,204 4 3	23,549 5 0
6. Pohna ...	21,167 2 9	10,080 12 0	36,121 2 10	1,930 10 0	6,170 15 0	27,655 11 0
7. Wadner ...	15,105 11 11	13,294 10 6	33,122 10 8	1,957 2 0	6,087 6 0	18,448 3 0
8. Wagholi ...	10,351 1 6	4,900 12 9	19,282 14 9	488 8 0	5,694 6 0	13,130 8 0
Total for the Tahsil ...	1,02,544 10 8	70,919 13 5	2,12,227 3 8	13,603 15 0	50,351 13 3	1,28,280 4 0
						ARVI
1. Dhari ...	9,000 7 9	5,144 8 0	17,211 6 0	694 5 0	3,660 10 0	10,048 14 0
2. Karanja ..	12,620 6 3	12,575 11 0	34,844 14 3	2,778 14 0	11,261 6 0	15,275 12 0
3. Dhamkund ...	3,051 5 4	6,242 9 8	10,463 3 0	488 4 0	1,263 8 0	3,411 13 0
4. Warhona ...	2,732 15 0	8,779 14 11	12,414 3 11	434 10 0	978 0 0	3,398 8 0
5. Kachnur ...	4,454 1 6	9,231 14 8	14,704 6 8	842 8 0	1,111 11 0	4,945 0 0
6. Kharangna ...	7,605 3 0	5,359 14 0	15,296 8 0	1,428 8 0	2,762 12 0	8,677 2 0
7. Arvi ...	23,768 5 0	24,205 1 7	56,984 3 0	5,558 9 0	10,503 1 0	27,768 8 0
8. Ashti ...	29,668 3 0	17,619 10 6	58,686 1 1	5,339 14 0	13,260 0 0	35,456 6 0
Total for the Tahsil ..	92,900 14 10	89,159 4 4	2,20,604 13 11	17,565 8 0	44,801 0 0	1,08,981 15 0
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	3,31,975 10 5	2,36,950 13 11	7,13,466 14 1	51,076 8 0	1,81,956 4 3	4,04,960 2 0

makbuzas' and Tenants' payments.—(Concld.)

RE-SETTLEMENT.		COMPARE AS GIVEN BY RATES.				
ANTS.			TENANTS.			
Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuzas.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
TAHSIL.—(Concld.)						
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
6,934 8 0	23,176 10 0	1,691 15 0	3,282 11 0	11 982 11 0	4,889 4 0	20,154 10 0
8,072 5 0	21,504 15 0	782 6 0	4,057 0 0	8,690 1 0	6,550 9 0	19 297 10 0
4,342 1 0	22,802 10 0	1,432 15 0	4,646 6 0	14,400 11 0	3,455 9 0	22,502 10 0
6,099 0 0	26,908 6 0	2,327 2 0	9,073 1 0	12,272 6 0	4,018 2 0	25,363 9 0
9,480 4 0	57,050 1 0	2,326 10 0	20 241 7 0	29,861 0 0	7,851 15 0	57,454 6 0
13,182 14 0	70,414 2 0	4,774 10 0	21,349 3 0	38,622 1 0	11,339 2 0	71,310 6 0
16,967 3 0	59,812 14 0	5,141 1	16,674 8 0	26,612 5 0	12,095 5 0	55,382 2 0
11,535 14 0	49,415 13 0	4,587 8 0	12,323 15 0	26,906 0 0	9,135 13 0	48,363 12 0
76,614 1 0	3,81,115 7 0	23,064 3 0	91,648 3 0	1,68,847 3 0	59,335 11 0	[illegible],831 1 0
TAHSIL.—(Concld.)						
8,129 13 0	45,673 9 0	3,717 2 0	12,432 1 0	26,891 0 0	7,445 6 0	46,768 7 0
4,914 12 0	18,326 4 0	929 14 0	5,593 8 0	8,547 6 0	4,173 13 0	18,319 11 0
7,301 15 0	14,943 6 0	1,195 12	1,846 1 0	5 866 12 0	6 161 9 0	13,874 6 0
5,175 0 0	12,269 12 0	1,046 9 0	1,703 5 0	5,417 8 0	4,542 13 0	11,668 10 0
19,313 12 0	55,067 5 3	3,815 14 0	12,721 15 0	23,518 11 0	15,111 8 0	51,352 2 0
10,856 7 0	44,683 1 0	2,221 14 0	6,287 8 0	28 376 5 0	8,330 9 0	42,994 6 0
13,737 4 0	38,272 13 0	2,353 11 0	6,294 10 0	18,357 7 0	11,589 10 0	36,241 11 0
5,266 4 0	24,091 2 0	634 5 0	6,378 8 0	13,608 14 0	4 555 7 0	24,542 13 0
74,695 3 0	2,53,327 4 3	15,915 1 0	53,262 8 0	1,30,583 15 0	61,910 11 0	2,45,757 2 0
TAHSIL.—(Concld.)						
4,726 0 0	18,485 8 0	702 3 0	3 757 10 0	9,266 7 0	3,765 12 0	16,789 13 0
11,791 12 0	38,323 14 0	2,644 11 0	11,131 7 0	15,102 12 0	9,759 5 0	35,993 8 0
5,619 4 0	10,324 9 0	583 8 0	1,210 11 0	3,248 12 0	4,598 1 0	9,057 8 0
7,558 1 0	11,934 9 0	536 15 0	982 4 0	3,219 14 0	5,762 3 0	9,904 5 0
8,280 2 0	14,336 13 0	923 15 0	1,085 2 0	4,412 8 0	6,585 11 0	12,083 5 0
5,021 2 0	16,461 0 0	1,461 4 0	2,878 8 0	8,485 2 0	4,299 0 0	15,662 10 0
21,307 4 0	59,578 13 0	6,186 15 0	10 747 14 0	26,764 7 0	18,168 7 0	55,680 12 0
15,613 1 0	64,329 7 0	5,277 13 0	12,718 10 0	35,610 11 0	14,557 5 0	62,686 10 0
79,946 10 0	2,33,729 9 0	18,317 4 0	44,512 2 0	1,06,410 9 0	67,495 12 0	2 18,118 7 0
2,31,255 14 0	8,18,172 4 3	57,296 8 0	1,89,422 13 0	4,05,541 11 0	1,83,712 2 0	7,83,703 10 0

STATEMENT VII.—*Details of rates per occupied acre at which payments of ryots fall.*

Assessment Group.	AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.					AS REVISED AT RE-SETTLEMENT.				
	Malik-makbuzas.	TENANTS.				Malik-makbuzas	TENANTS.			
		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	All classes.		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	All classes.
				WARDHA TAHSIL.						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Anji ...	1 4 8	1 0 7	0 13 9	0 13 0	0 13 9	1 3 10	1 3 3	1 4 2	1 5 1	1 4 5
2. Keljhar ...	1 0 7	0 13 7	0 11 11	0 8 7	0 10 6	0 12 3	1 0 7	0 13 10	0 12 6	0 13 9
3. Selu ...	0 12 10	0 15 7	0 13 9	0 10 8	0 12 5	0 13 5	1 2 3	1 1 0	0 14 3	1 0 8
4. Sindhi ...	1 1 4	0 14 7	0 13 4	0 11 6	0 13 0	1 2 6	1 2 9	1 2 4	1 5 2	1 3 1
5. Pawnar ...	0 11 3	0 14 3	0 13 0	0 11 8	0 12 10	0 14 1	1 3 1	1 1 9	1 1 4	1 2 1
6. Andori ...	0 11 2	0 11 11	0 11 1	0 9 11	0 10 9	0 14 10	1 0 0	0 15 4	1 0 3	0 15 8
7. Deoli ...	0 13 7	0 11 0	0 10 1	0 8 2	0 9 4	0 14 5	0 14 5	0 14 0	0 15 2	0 14 5
8. Nachangaon ...	1 0 10	0 12 8	0 10 6	0 8 7	0 9 10	0 15 11	1 0 7	0 14 1	0 12 6	0 14 2
Total for the Tahsil ...	0 14 4	0 12 11	0 11 9	0 9 9	0 11 1	0 15 4	1 0 10	0 15 9	0 15 4	0 15 11
				HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.						
1. Mandgaon ...	1 1 8	0 15 0	0 13 1	0 12 8	0 13 7	1 3 2	1 4 2	1 4 8	1 6 9	1 4 11
2. Waigaon ...	0 13 8	0 14 4	0 12 5	0 8 7	0 11 3	0 13 11	1 3 2	0 15 4	0 14 4	1 0 0
3. Girar ...	0 8 1	0 7 8	0 5 5	0 4 3	0 5 2	0 7 6	0 9 0	0 7 7	0 6 10	0 7 4
4. Kora ...	0 6 8	0 8 8	0 6 6	0 4 10	0 6 2	0 7 4	0 11 2	0 8 10	0 6 6	0 7 11
5. Hinganghat ...	0 8 10	0 8 1	0 7 1	0 6 0	0 6 10	0 9 10	0 10 10	0 10 4	0 11 2	0 10 8
6. Pohna ...	1 0 2	0 11 9	0 10 2	0 7 10	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 15 9	0 14 0	1 1 9	0 15 0
7. Wadner ...	0 11 3	0 9 6	0 8 3	0 6 6	0 7 5	0 11 7	0 13 3	0 11 5	0 11 8	0 11 9
8. Wagholi ...	0 13 9	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 10 2	0 10 6	1 0 3	1 0 5	1 0 5	1 2 10	1 0 10
Total for the Tahsil ...	0 11 1	0 10 5	0 9 0	0 7 4	0 8 5	0 11 7	0 14 3	0 13 0	0 11 9	0 12 10
				ARVI TAHSIL.						
1. Dhari ...	1 5 9	0 14 4	0 13 8	0 9 2	0 11 8	1 2 2	1 2 2	1 1 2	0 14 0	1 0 4
2. Karanja ...	1 0 10	0 12 0	0 8 5	0 6 9	0 8 10	0 15 8	0 14 4	0 10 10	0 9 7	0 11 2
3. Dhamkund ...	0 11 7	0 8 5	0 8 8	0 5 5	0 6 7	0 10 11	0 11 0	0 9 5	0 8 7	0 9 1
4. Warhona ...	0 10 8	0 11 1	0 8 4	0 5 7	0 6 8	0 10 5	0 13 0	0 10 11	0 10 0	0 10 5
5. Kachnur ...	0 12 9	0 10 8	0 8 2	0 6 2	0 7 0	0 12 5	0 12 10	0 10 9	0 10 0	0 10 5
6. Kharangna ...	1 11 11	0 15 1	0 12 6	0 9 5	0 10 11	1 6 8	1 1 5	0 15 0	0 10 1	0 13 4
7. Arvi ..	1 7 8	1 3 6	0 15 6	0 13 3	0 14 9	1 8 4	1 7 0	1 5 10	1 6 4	1 6 3
8. Ashti ...	2 5 2	1 13 11	1 8 7	1 5 3	1 8 0	2 6 4	2 4 1	1 15 11	1 10 6	1 15 1
Total for the Tahsil ...	1 7 3	1 0 6	0 14 10	0 10 10	0 12 10	1 5 11	1 4 0	1 1 11	0 13 8	1 0 6
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	1 0 2	0 12 10	0 11 5	0 9 2	0 10 7	0 15 7	1 0 8	0 15 3	0 13 6	0 15 0

STATEMENT VIII.—*Rental value assumed for land held by Malguzars and Privileged tenants.*

Assessment Group	SIR AND KHUDKASHT.			AREA HELD BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.		Total rental value (columns 2, 4 and 5).	RENTAL VALUATION ADOPTED.		Rates per acre of valuation adopted for sir and khudkasht.
	AREA LEASED OUT.		AREA CULTIVATED BY MALGUZARS.	Rental value at sanctioned rates.	Compare rent actually received.		For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.	
	Rental value at sanctioned rates	Compare rent actually received	Rental value at sanctioned rates.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				WARDHAT AHSIL.					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Anji	592 10 0	1,503 13 8	5,040 12 0	33 8 0	...	5,666 14 0	5,759 4 0	32 0 0	1 5 9
2 Keljhar	904 4 0	2,234 15 9	5,840 0 0	167 13 0	...	6,912 1 0	6.597 7 0	175 10 0	1 0 6
3. Seln	732 3 0	1,328 1 6	3,699 14 0	11 9 0	...	4,443 10 0	4,151 2 0	10 8 0	0 14 3
4 Sindhi	638 14 0	1,017 6 6	5,938 15 0	40 7 0	...	6,618 4 0	6,589 0 0	40 0 0	1 5 7
5 Pawnar	3,087 0 0	6,135 14 5	13,742 0 0	193 13 0	...	17,022 13 0	16,717 6 0	189 2 0	1 4 9
6. Andori	3,130 0 0	5,494 11 6	15,724 3 0	106 5 0	...	18,960 8 0	18,554 10 0	100 8 0	1 0 8
7. Deoli	2,021 8 0	4,895 15 2	9,555 8 0	307 1 0	...	11,884 1 0	11,376 3 0	305 8 0	0 13 9
8. Nachangaon	1,639 15 0	3,275 10 2	9,627 9 0	30 1 0	...	11,297 9 0	11,107 4 0	29 4 0	0 15 6
Total for the Tahsil ...	12,746 6 0	25,916 8 8	69,168 13 0	890 9 0	...	82,805 12 0	80,832 4 0	882 8 0	1 1 1
				HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.					
1. Mandgaon	1,501 2 0	3,164 12 4	10 289 4 0	237 12 0	...	12,023 2 0	11,903 2 0	231 0 0	1 6 11
2. Waigaon	935 11 0	1,724 8 3	3,6-0 3 0	43 12 0	...	4 599 10 0	4,805 4 0	42 4 0	1 4 0
3 Girar	178 12 0	451 4 0	3,688 5 0	59 3 0	..	3,926 4 0	3,732 7 0	57 0 0	0 8 3
4. Kora	1,106 13 0	1,767 13 6	2,573 12 0	156 1 0	...	3,841 10 0	3,315 14 0	142 13 0	0 8 2

STATEMENT VIII.—Rental value assumed for land held by Malguzars and Privileged tenants.—(Concld.)

Assessment Group.	SIR AND KHUDKASHT.			AREA HELD BY PRIVILEGED TENANTS.			RENTAL VALUATION ADOPTED.		Rates per acre of valuation adopted for sir and khudkasht.
	AREA LEASED OUT.		AREA CULTIVATED BY MALGUZARS.	Rental value at sanctioned rates.	Compare rent actually received.	Total rental value (columns 2, 4 and 5).	For sir and khudkasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.	
	Rental value at sanctioned rates	Compare rent actually received	Rental value at sanctioned rates.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.—(Concld.)					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5. Hinganghat	1,524 5 0	3,354 7 9	9,861 3 0	310 0 0	...	11,695 8 0	11,285 7 0	300 4 0	0 11 6
6. Pohna	2,032 15 0	3,950 6 6	8,075 13 0	129 12 0	...	10,238 8 0	10,090 15 0	125 12 0	0 15 9
7. Wadner	1,102 12 0	1,614 7 3	5,046 10 0	135 3 0	...	6,284 9 0	6,072 12 0	133 12 0	0 13 2
8. Wagholi	1,170 1 0	1,598 14 4	4,993 13 0	144 0 0	...	6,307 14 0	6,019 8 0	136 14 0	1 3 4
Total for the Tahsil ..	9,552 7 0	17,626 9 11	48,153 15 0	1,215 11 0	...	58,922 1 0	57,2[illegible]5 5 0	1,169 11 0	0 14 3
				ARVI TAHSIL.—(Concld.)					
1. Dhari	1,573 11 0	4,621 10 1	5,198 3 0	60 2 0	..	6,832 0 0	6,909 14 0	46 6 0	1 0 7
2. Karanja	1,796 10 0	4,062 3 10	9,493 2 0	207 4 0	.	11,497 0 0	11,179 5 0	180 6 0	0 12 5
3. Dhamkund	532 8 0	1,478 3 3	2,534 1 0	46 12 0	..	3,113 5 0	3,298 4 0	44 0 0	0 11 9
4. Warhona	317 13 0	971 13 6	3,477 3 0	0 3 0	...	3,795 3 0	3,760 6 0	0 4 0	0 10 11
5. Kachnur	335 6 0	797 4 4	3,514 10 0	62 11 0	...	3,912 11 0	3,861 2 0	59 9 0	0 11 2
6. Kharangna	669 12 0	1,580 14 0	3,514 11 0	35 2 0	...	4,249 9 0	4,194 6 0	34 4 0	1 0 8
7 Arvi	2,167 7 0	4,835 3 5	18,779 14 0	354 9 0	..	21,301 14 0	20,574 3 0	347 14 0	1 8 3
8. Ashti	4,257 6 0	8,494 10 8	13,817 1 0	197 3 0	...	18,271 10 0	19,251 9 0	161 14 0	2 4 9
Total for the Tahsil ..	11,650 9 0	26,841 15 1	60,358 13 0	963 14 0	...	72,973 4 0	72,829 1 0	874 9 0	1 2 9
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ..	33,949 6 0	70,385 1 8	1,77,681 9 0	3,070 2 0	...	2,14,701 1 0	2,10,886 10 0	2,926 12 0	1 0 9

STATEMENT IX.—Siwai income.

Assessment Group.	Recorded at former Settlement.	Recorded in year of re-settlement.	Assumed as average.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
WARDHA TAHSIL.			
1. Anji	423 4 6	1,077 4 0	943 0 0
2. Keljhar	538 0 0	3,478 0 0	2,613 0 0
3. Selu	667 0 0	744 8 0	554 0 0
4. Sindhi	148 0 0	796 0 0	771 0 0
5. Pawnar	369 10 0	1,837 0 0	1,349 0 0
6. Andori	501 8 0	946 8 0	834 8 0
7. Deoli	584 14 0	2,057 0 0	1.546 0 0
8. Nachangaon	603 6 0	1,721 0 0	1,340 8 0
Total for the Tahsil ...	3,835 10 6	12,657 4 0	9,951 0 0
HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.			
1. Mandgaon	219 10 0	1,381 0 0	1,175 0 0
2. Waigaon	483 2 0	330 0 0	307 0 0
3. Girar	623 14 0	1,011 8 0	802 0 0
4. Kora	352 8 0	1,318 0 0	940 0 0
5. Hinganghat	963 14 0	2,048 0 0	1,492 0 0
6. Pohna	500 0 0	461 0 0	420 0 0
7. Wadner	349 10 0	2,862 8 0	1,873 0 0
8. Wagholi	177 8 0	527 0 0	414 0 0
Total for the Tahsil ..	3,670 2 0	9,939 0 0	7,423 0 0
ARVI TAHSIL.			
1. Dhari	1,109 7 6	2,646 0 0	2,053 0 0
2. Karanja	782 12 0	2,616 0 0	1,909 0 0
3. Dhamkund	255 14 0	1,643 0 0	1,429 0 0
4 Warhona	427 8 0	1,049 8 0	757 0 0
5. Kachnur	1,235 4 0	4,795 4 0	3,490 0 0
6. Kharangna	771 4 0	2,029 0 0	1,512 0 0
7. Arvi	1,284 12 0	1,802 8 0	1,319 0 0
8. Ashti	575 0 0	2,224 8 0	1,607 0 0
Total for the Tahsil ...	6,441 13 6	18,805 12 0	14,076 0 0
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ..	13,947 10 0	41,402 0 0	31,450 0 0

STATEMENT X.—Total assets on which Assessment based, i. e., as announced.

Assessment Group.	Payments of Malik makbuzas as sanctioned.	Payments of tenants as sanctioned.	Annual value of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts	Total.	Compare as at former Settlement.			
						Cash rental.	Estimated value of sir, khudkasht and land held by Privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
WARDHA TAHSIL.									
1. Anji	1,601 12 0	23,176 10 0	5,771 4 0	943 0 0	31,492 10 0	15,757 11 3	2,835 0 11	423 4 6	19,016 0 8
2. Keljhar	661 8 0	21,504 15 0	6 773 1 0	2,613 0 0	31,552 8 0	14,905 4 2	2,392 0 0	538 0 0	17,835 4 2
3. Selu	1,094 0 0	22,802 10 0	4,161 10 0	554 0 0	28,612 4 0	15,725 0 6	2,457 9 8	667 0 0	18,849 10 2
4. Sindhi	2,020 10 0	26 908 6 0	6,629 0 0	771 0 0	36,329 0 0	18,893 0 2	3,767 2 6	148 0 0	22,808 2 8
5. Pawnar	1,935 4 0	57,050 1 0	16,906 8 0	1,349 0 0	77,240 13 0	41,092 2 3	9,401 10 2	369 10 0	50,863 6 5
6. Andori	3,809 4 0	70,414 2 0	18,655 2 0	834 8 0	93,713 0 0	50,094 2 0	9,455 2 8	501 8 0	60,050 12 8
7. Deoli	4,609 13 0	59 812 14 0	11,681 11 0	1,546 0 0	77,650 6 0	40,058 3 4	5,724 13 4	584 14 0	46,367 14 8
8. Nachangaon	4,174 14 0	49,415 13 0	11,136 8 0	1,340 8 0	66,097 11 0	33,466 15 0	5,662 5 7	603 6 0	39,732 10 7
Total for the Tahsil ..	19 907 1 0	3,31,115 7 0	81,714 12 0	9,951 0 0	4,42,688 4 0	2,29 992 6 8	41,695 12 10	3,835 10 6	2,75,523 14 0
HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.									
1. Mandgaon	2,967 8 0	45,673 9 0	12,134 2 0	1,175 0 0	61,950 3 0	29,436 6 3	5,794 8 4	219 10 0	35,450 8 7
2. Waigaon	713 6 0	18,326 4 0	4.847 8 0	307 0 0	24,194 2 0	11,983 7 6	2,103 2 4	483 2 0	14,569 11 10
3. Girar	1,196 0 0	14,943 6 0	3,789 7 0	802 0 0	20,730 13 0	8,236 5 3	1,556 11 10	623 14 0	10,416 15 1
4. Kora	868 0 0	12,239 12 0	3,458 11 0	940 0 0	17,536 7 0	7,201 13 5	1,997 14 9	352 8 0	9,552 4 2

5. Hinganghat	...	...	3,482 13 0	55,067 5 3	11,585 11 0	1,492 0 0	71,627 13 3	33,074 5 10	5,754 13 11	963 14 0	39,793 1 9
6. Pohna	...	...	1,930 10 0	44,683 1 0	10,216 11 0	420 0 0	57,250 6 0	27,213 13 9	4,296 11 11	500 0 0	32,010 9 8
7. Wadner	...	...	1,957 2 0	38,272 13 0	6,206 8 0	1,873 0 0	48,309 7 0	24,672 5 8	2,420 8 8	349 10 0	27,442 8 4
8. Wagholi	...	...	488 8 0	24,091 2 0	6,156 6 0	414 0 0	31,150 0 0	15,705 11 9	2,821 8 10	177 8 0	18,704 12 7
Total for the Tahsil		...	13,603 15 0	2,53,327 4 3	58,395 0 0	7,423 0 0	3,32,749 3 3	1,57,524 5 5	26,746 0 7	3,670 2 0	1,87,940 8 0
						ARVI TAHSIL.					
1. Dhari	...	...	694 5 0	18,435 8 0	6,956 4 0	2,053 0 0	28,139 1 0	14,796 10 0	2,484 11 7	1,109 7 6	18,390 13 1
2. Karanja	...	...	2,778 14 0	38,328 14 0	11,359 11 0	1,909 0 0	54,376 7 0	26,623 7 7	4,476 9 11	782 12 0	31,861 13 6
3. Dhamkund	...	...	488 4 0	10,324 9 0	3,242 4 0	1,429 0 0	15,534 1 0	4,983 2 5	1,583 2 8	255 14 0	6,822 3 1
4. Warbona	...	...	434 10 0	11,934 9 0	3,560 10 0	757 0 0	16,686 13 0	5,326 0 0	822 7 0	427 8 0	6,575 15 0
5. Kachnur	...	..	842 8 0	14,336 13 0	3,920 11 0	3,490 0 0	22,590 0 0	7,295 7 6	880 10 8	1,235 4 0	9,411 6 2
6. Kharangna	...	....	1,428 8 0	16,461 0 0	4,228 10 0	1,512 0 0	23,630 2 0	12 306 9 4	1,693 9 3	771 4 0	14,771 6 7
7. Arvi	...	...	5,558 9 0	59,578 13 0	20,922 1 0	1,319 0 0	87,378 7 0	45,708 4 9	7,925 12 0	1,284 12 0	54,918 12 9
8. Ashti	...	..	5,339 14 0	64,329 7 0	19,413 7 0	1,607 0 0	90,689 12 0	55,879 7 0	9,313 4 4	575 0 0	65,758 11 4
Total for the Tahsil		..	17,565 8 0	2,31,729 9 0	73,703 10 0	14,076 0 0	3,39,074 11 0	1,72,909 0 7	29,180 3 5	6,441 13 6	2,08,531 1 6
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT		...	51,076 8 0	8,18,172 4 3	2,13,813 6 0	31,450 0 0	1,114,512 2 3	5,60,425 12 8	97,622 0 10	13,947 10 0	6,71,995 7 6

STATEMENT XI.—Revised Assessment as sanctioned, i. e., as announced.

Assessment Group.	Existing Revenue.	Revised Revenue sanctioned.	Percentage of present revenue on total estimated income of former Settlement.	Percentage of sanctioned revenue on total estimated enhanced income.	ANALYSIS OF INCOME ON WHICH ASSESSMENT CASED. Present cash receipts including siwai and payments by tenants of sir.	Resulting From valuation. Rental valuation of sir and khudkasht excluding actual cash receipts.	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants, excluding actual cash receipts.	Rental enhancement effected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
WARDHA TAHSIL.								
1. Anji ...	15,332 5 0	19,006 0 0	80·6	60·3	25,006 2 0	4,235 6 4	32 0 0	2,219 1 8
2. Keljhar ...	14,504 10 0	18,420 0 0	81·3	58·3	26,318 10 2	4,362 7 3	175 10 0	695 12 7
3. Selu ...	14,150 1 0	16,823 0 0	75·0	58·8	23,002 9 0	2,823 0 6	10 8 0	2,776 2 6
4. Sindhi ...	17,870 11 8	22,205 0 0	78·3	61·1	26,469 10 5	5,541 9 6	40 0 0	4,277 12 1
5. Pawnar ...	38,064 12 7	45,805 0 0	74·8	59·3	55,968 1 6	10,581 7 7	189 2 0	10,502 1 11
6. Andori ..	46,000 3 2	56,445 0 0	76·6	60·2	66,156 12 2	13,059 14 6	100 8 0	14,395 13 4
7. Deoli ...	39,568 5 1	47,450 0 0	85·3	61·1	61,995 15 11	6,480 [illegible] 10	305 8 0	8,868 10 3
8. Nachangaon ...	32,774 5 2	40,250 0 0	82·5	60·8	48,391 6 6	7,831 9 10	29 4 0	9,345 6 8
Total for the Tahsil..	2,18,265 5 8	2,66,404 0 0	79·2	60·1	3,33,809 3 8	54,915 11 4	882 8 0	53,080 13 0
HINGANGHAT TAHSIL								
1. Mandgaon ...	30,315 15 9	37,850 0 0	85·5	61·0	44,232 6 1	8,738 5 8	231 0 0	8,748 7 3
2. Waigaon ...	10,972 4 6	14,420 0 0	75·3	59·6	17,694 9 5	3,080 11 9	42 4 0	3,376 8 10
3. Girar ...	8,725 9 4	11,940 0 0	83·7	57·5	15,883 1 10	3,281 3 0	57 0 0	1,504 8 2
4. Kora ...	8,038 6 2	10,242 0 0	84·1	58·4	14,187 9 7	1,548 0 6	142 13 0	1,657 15 11
5. Hinganghat ...	34,250 0 5	43,133 0 0	85·9	60·2	54,621 11 10	7,930 15 3	300 4 0	8,774 14 2
6. Pohna ...	25,918 11 10	34,058 0 0	80·9	59·5	42,041 1 2	6,140 8 6	125 12 0	8,943 0 4
7. Wadner ...	21,658 14 10	28,678 0 0	78·9	59·8	38,106 12 6	4,458 4 9	133 12 0	5,610 9 9
8. Wagholi ...	14,721 3 1	1,8214 0 0	78·7	58·4	21,664 1 8	4,420 9 8	136 14 0	4,928 6 8
Total for the Tahsil.	1,54,601 1 11	1,98,535 0 0	82·2	59·6	2,48,436 6 1	39,598 11 1	1,169 11 0	43,544 7 1
ARVI TAHSIL.								
1. Dhari ...	12,815 12 0	16,088 0 0	69·6	57·1	24,530 9 1	2,288 3 11	46 6 0	1,273 14 0
2. Karanja ...	23,637 3 10	30,862 0 0	74·1	56·7	43,398 15 8	7,117 1 2	180 6 0	3,680 0 2
3. Dhamkund ...	5,755 2 5	8,760 0 0	84·3	56·2	13,820 10 9	1,820 0 9	44 0 0	(—)100 10 6
4. Warhona ...	5,185 7 1	9,110 0 0	78·8	54·5	14,482 15 6	2,588 8 6	0 4 0	(—)384 15 0
5. Kachnur ...	8,338 5 0	12,390 0 0	88·5	54·8	19,837 8 0	3,068 13 8	59 9 0	(—)370 14 8
6. Kharangna ...	11,966 7 5	14,130 0 0	81·0	59·7	20,032 11 6	2,613 8 0	34 4 0	949 10 6
7. Arvi ...	42,504 0 11	52,235 0 0	77·3	59·7	68,366 7 3	15,738 15 7	347 14 0	2,925 2 2
8. Ashti ...	48,483 15 2	55,321 8 0	73·7	61·0	73,655 1 2	10,756 14 4	161 14 0	6,115 14 6
Total for the Tahsil..	1,58,686 5 10	1,98,896 8 0	76·0	58·6	2,78,124 14 11	45,987 1 11	874 9 0	14,088 1 2
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	5,31,552 13 5	6,63,835 8 0	79·0	59·5	8,60,370 8 8	1,40,501 8 4	2,926 12 0	1,10,713 5 3

STATEMENT XII.—*Assessment comparison.*

Assessment Group.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of sanctioned on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—)				Increase or decrease per cent. of sanctioned revenue on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. in		Incidence per acre in cultivation.	
		In proposed cash rental.	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land.	In Siwai income.	Net increase or decrease.		Area in cultivation.	Estimated income.	Present revenue on area of former Settlement.	Sanctioned revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
WARDHA TAHSIL.										
1. Anji ..	3,673 11 0	9,020 10 9	2,936 3 1	519 11 6	12,476 9 4	23·9	24·3	65·6	0 13 9	0 13 7
2. Keljhar ...	3,915 6 0	7,261 2 10	4,281 1 0	2,075 0 0	13,717 3 10	26·9	23·4	76·9	0 10 1	0 10 0
3. Selu ...	2,672 15 0	8,171 9 6	1,704 0 4	(—) 113 0 0	9,762 9 10	18 8	18·8	51·7	0 10 3	0 10 3
4. Sindhi ..	4,334 4 4	10,035 15 10	2,861 13 6	623 0 0	13,520 13 4	24·2	9·6	59·2	0 11 6	0 13 0
5. Pawnar ..	7,740 3 5	17,893 2 9	7,504 13 10	979 6 0	26,377 6 7	20·3	7·0	51·8	0 10 6	0 11 10
6. Andori ...	10,444 12 10	24,129 4 0	9,199 15 4	333 0 0	33,662 3 4	22 6	5·4	56·0	0 8 9	0 10 2
7. Deoli ...	7,881 10 11	24,364 7 8	5,956 13 8	961 2 0	31,282 7 4	19 9	16·2	67·4	0 9 3	0 9 6
8. Nachanagaon ...	7,475 10 10	20,153 12 0	5,474 2 5	737 2 0	26,365 0 5	22·8	22·5	66·3	0 9 11	0 9 11
Total for the Tahsil ...	48,138 10 4	1,21,030 1 4	40,018 15 2	6.115 5 6	1,67,164 6 0	22·4	13 6	60 6	0 9 11	0 10 8
HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.										
1. Mandgaon ...	7,534 0 3	19,204 10 9	6,339 9 8	955 6 0	26,499 10 5	24·8	10·6	74·7	0 12 6	0 14 3
2. Waigaon ...	3,447 11 6	7,056 2 6	2,744 5 8	(—) 176 2 0	9,624 6 2	31·4	17 3	66·0	0 9 6	0 10 8
3. Girar ...	3,214 6 8	7,903 0 9	2,232 11 2	178 2 0	10,313 13 11	36 8	52 0	99·0	0 5 9	0 5 2
4. Kora ...	2,203 9 10	5,935 14 7	1,460 12 3	587 8 0	7,984 2 10	27·4	29·2	83·5	0 6 1	0 6 0

STATEMENT XII.—*Assessment comparison.*—(Concld.)

Assessment Group.	Actual increase (+) or decrease (—) of sanctioned on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—)				Increase or decrease per cent. of sanctioned revenue on present revenue.	Compare increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. in		Incidence per acre in cultivation.	
		In proposed cash rental.	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land.	In Siwai income.	Net increase or decrease.		Area in cultivation.	Estimated income.	Present revenue on area of former Settlement.	Sanctioned revenue on present area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.—(*Concld.*)										
5. Hinganghat ...	8,882 15 7	25,475 12 5	5,830 13 1	528 2 0	31,834 11 6	25·9	13·0	80·0	0 6 7	0 7 5
6. Pohna ...	8,139 4 2	19,399 13 3	5,919 15 1	(—) 80 0 0	25,239 12 4	31·4	10·3	78·7	0 8 0	0 9 6
7. Wadner ...	7,019 1 2	15,557 9 4	3,785 15 4	1,523 6 0	20,866 14 8	32·4	8 6	76·0	0 6 6	0 7 11
8. Wagholi ...	3,492 12 11	8,873 14 3	3,324 13 2	236 8 0	12,445 3 5	23·7	2·1	66·5	0 9 0	0 10 11
Total for the Tahsil ...	43,933 14 1	1,09,406 13 10	31,648 15 5	3,752 14 0	1,44,808 11 3	28·4	14·9	77·0	0 7 10	0 8 9
ARVI TAHSIL.										
1. Dhari ...	3,272 4 0	4,333 3 0	4,471 8 5	943 8 6	9,748 3 11	25·5	5·4	53·0	0 9 3	0 11 0
2. Karanja ...	7,224 12 2	14,485 4 5	6,883 1 1	1,126 4 0	22,494 9 6	30·5	38·5	70·5	0 8 1	0 7 8
3. Dhamkund ...	3,004 13 7	5,829 10 7	1,759 1 4	1,173 2 0	8,761 13 11	52·2	54·8	128·4	0 6 9	0 6 8
4. Warhona ..	3,924 8 11	7,043 3 0	2,738 3 0	329 8 0	10,110 14 0	75 6	78 7	153·7	0 6 9	0 6 8
5. Kachnur ...	4,051 11 0	7,883 13 6	3,040 0 4	2,254 12 0	13,178 9 10	48·5	68·5	140 0	0 8 10	0 7 10
6. Kharangna ...	2,163 8 7	5,582 14 8	2,535 0 9	740 12 0	8,858 11 5	18·0	36·8	59 9	0 11 10	0 10 3
7. Arvi ...	9,730 15 1	19,429 1 3	12,996 5 0	34 4 0	32,459 10 3	22·8	14·6	59 1	0 13 8	0 14 8
8. Ashti ...	6,837 8 10	13,798 14 0	10,100 2 8	1,032 0 0	24,931 0 8	14·1	3·6	37·9	1 2 7	1 4 5
Total for the Tahsil ...	40,210 2 2	78,386 0 5	44,523 6 7	7,634 2 6	1,30,543 9 6	25·3	28·0	62·6	0 11 8	0 11 5
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ...	1,32,282 10 7	3,08,822 15 7	1.16,191 5 2	17,502 6 0	4,42,516 10 9	24·8	17·7	65·8	0 9 7	0 10 2

STATEMENT XIII.—Net Revenue increment for————regularly settled area.

Assessment Group.	Prior to revision.			As revised.			Actual increase of revised net realisable jama over previous jama.	Remarks.
	Kamil jama.	Jama not realisable owing to assignment.	Net Revenue realisable.	Kamil jama, as sanctioned by Chief Commissioner.	Jama not realisable owing to assignment.	Net Revenue realisable.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
WARDHA TAHSIL.								
1. Anji ...	15,332 5 0	900 0 0	14,432 5 0	19,006 0 0	730 0 0	18,276 0 0	3,843 11 0	
2. Keljhar ...	14,504 10 0	97 0 0	14,407 10 0	18,420 0 0	224 0 0	18,196 0 0	3,788 6 0	
3. Selu ...	14,150 1 0	... ..	* 14,380 1 0	16,823 0 0	62 0 0	16,761 0 0	2,380 15 0	* The villages of Ghorad and Ringni falling in this group are held by Raja Janoji's heirs on a fixed quit-rent of Rs. 1,852 and Rs. 216 respectively, while their present kamil jamas are Rs. 1,613 and Rs. 225.
4. Sindhi ..	17,870 11 8	1,683 9 4	16,187 2 4	22,205 0 0	2,837 1 4	19,367 14 8	3,180 12 4	
5. Pawnar ...	38,064 12 7	121 2 0	37,943 10 7	45,805 0 0	451 2 0	45,353 14 0	7,410 3 5	
6. Andori ..	46,000 3 2	382 2 6	45,618 0 8	56,445 0 0	861 12 6	55,583 3 6	9,965 2 10	
7. Deoli ..	39,568 5 1	2,383 3 11	37,185 1 2	47,450 0 0	3,285 0 11	44,164 15 1	6,979 13 11	
8. Nachangaon ..	32,774 5 2	1,936 4 1	30.838 1 1	40,250 0 0	2,491 4 1	37,758 11 11	6,920 10 10	
Total for the Tahsil ..	2,18,265 5 8	7,503 5 10	2,10,991 15 10	2,66,404 0 0	10,942 4 10	2,55,461 11 2	44,469 11 4	
HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.								
1. Mandgaon ...	30,315 15 9	...	30,315 15 9	37,850 0 0	.....	37,850 0 0	7,534 0 3	
2. Waigaon ...	10,972 4 6	1,099 13 4	9,872 7 2	14,420 0 0	1,600 10 1	12,819 5 11	2,946 14 9	
3. Girar ...	8,725 9 4	147 0 0	8,578 9 4	11,940 0 0	540 7 0	11,399 9 0	2,820 15 8	
4 Kora ...	8,038 6 2	.. ..	8,038 6 2	10,242 0 0	.....	10,242 0 0	2,203 9 10	
5. Hinganghat ...	34,250 0 5	1,316 15 2	32,933 1 3	43,133 0 0	2,177 7 8	40,955 8 4	8,022 7 1	

STATEMENT XIII.—Net Revenue increment for————regularly settled area.—(Concld.)

Assessment Group.	Prior to revision.			As revised.			Actual increase of revised net realisable jama over previous jama.	Remarks.
	Kamil jama.	Jama not realisable owing to assignment.	Net Revenue realisable.	Kamil jama, as sanctioned by Chief Commissioner.	Jama not realisable owing to assignment.	Net Revenue realisable.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
			HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.—(*Concld.*)					
6. Pohna ..	25,918 11 10	1,290 0 0	24,628 11 10	34,058 0 0	2,004 8 0	32,053 8 0	7,424 12 2	
7. Wadner ...	21,658 14 10	900 0 0	20,758 14 10	28,678 0 0	1,270 0 0	27,408 0 0	6,649 1 2	
8. Wagholi ...	14,721 3 1	400 0 0	14,321 3 1	18,214 0 0	455 0 0	17,759 0 0	3,437 12 11	
Total for the Tahsil ..	1,54,601 1 11	5,153 12 6	1,49,447 5 5	1,98,535 0 0	8,048 0 9	1,90,486 15 3	41,039 9 10	
			ARVI TAHSIL.					
1. Dhari ...	12,815 12 0	320 0 0	12,495 12 0	16,088 0 0	315 0 0	15,773 0 0	3,277 4 0	
2. Karanja ...	23,637 3 10	.....	23,637 3 10	30,862 0 0	.....	30,862 0 0	7,224 12 2	
3. Dhamkund ..	5,755 2 5	.....	5,755 2 5	8,760 0 0	.....	8,760 0 0	3,004 13 7	
4. Warhona ...	5,185 7 1	.....	5,185 7 1	9,110 0 0	.....	9,110 0 0	3,924 8 11	
5. Kachnur ..	8,338 5 0	669 0 0	7,669 5 0	12,390 0 0	658 0 0	11,732 0 0	4,062 11 0	
6. Kharangna ...	11,966 7 5	.....	11,966 7 5	14,130 0 0	.....	14,130 0 0	2,163 8 7	
7. Arvi ..	42,504 0 11	....	42,504 0 11	52,235 0 0	.....	52,235 0 0	9,730 15 1	
8. Ashti ...	48,483 15 2	605 0 0	47,878 15 2	55,321 8 0	635 0 0	54,686 8 0	6,807 8 10	
Total for the Tahsil ...	1,58,686 5 10	1,594 0 0	1,57,092 5 10	1,98 896 8 0	1,608 0 0	1,97,288 8 0	40,196 2 2	
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT ..	5,31,552 13 5	14,251 2 4	5,17,531 11 1	6,63,835 8 0	20,598 5 7	6,43,237 2 5	1,25,705 7 4	

Form of Wajib-ul-arz—Wardha District.

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
I.—Extent to which co-sharers are represented by lambardars.	Whoever shall be appointed lambardar shall attend the Courts when there is business of the village to be done there, and shall collect rents and pay the Government demand. All suits for arrears of rents will be instituted by the lambardar, unless there has been a mutual partition of the tenant lands among the co-sharers. It is the lambardar also who lets the vacant lands to cultivators, after consulting the wishes of the co-sharers.
II.—Appointment of lambardars.	When a lambardar dies his son shall ordinarily succeed to the post, provided he is considered fit for the post by the revenue authorities. If the son be unfit, or if there be no son, then there shall be appointed a person chosen by the consensus of the shareholders, or of a majority in interest of them, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. If the choice of the shareholders as aforesaid fall upon a minor or a female, an agent, who shall be one of the resident shareholders, shall be nominated with the Deputy Commissioner's approval to perform the duties of lambardar during such minority or till further orders. If the shareholders disagree as to the person to be appointed, the appointment shall be made by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. If the sharers are displeased with their lambardar on account of his absence from the village, or misconduct, or from any other defect which prejudices the administration of the village, they may petition the Deputy Commissioner for his removal.
III.—Village expenses.	The proprietors of the village provide for all customary and for all necessary village expenses, whatever they may be.
IV.—Appointment and remuneration of the village watchmen.	[Number of kotwars to be stated and their names, details of rent-free service land, if any, followed by details of fees from malguzars, and tenants fixed in accordance with the principles prescribed for the district.]
V.—Local remuneration of the patwari.	[Details of any rent-free land held by the patwari, of the ryoti patwari cess and of any customary presents rendered to him by the malguzars or tenants, apart from the malguzari patwari cess.]
VI.—Other village servants.	[Details of all servants in village, of rent-free service land, if any, held by them, the names of present incumbents and their customary remuneration.] Village servants are not liable to ejectment from their service lands or to payment of rent therefor, so long as they perform the duties of their office.
VII.—Details of land held revenue-free as against the malguzar.	[Serial No. of holding, area and revenue assessed to be stated, with name of present holder, and right in which he holds, whether as malik-makbuza or sharer, with conditions.]

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
VIII.—Details of land other than service land held free of rent or at privileged rent with particulars of conditions.	[Serial No. of holding, area and rental to be stated, with name of present holder, conditions on which, or term for which he holds, and details of rents, if any, to be paid by him.]
IX.—Relations of malguzars with tenants.	In their dealings with their tenants generally, and in regard to such matters as rent collection, rent enhancement and ejectment, the proprietors will abide by the provisions of the Tenancy Act and the rules made under it, and will not recover cesses over and above the rent, save such as are warranted by law. Where rent has been fixed in money, rent in kind shall not be recovered.
X.—Management of the village forest waste and grazing grounds.	The village waste and all its produce belongs to the proprietors. They will allow agriculturists of the village to graze their cattle on the waste land, to cut grass for thatching, and firewood for private use and to cut timber required for agricultural purposes free of duty or charge of any kind. To non-agriculturists and residents of other villages they will grant permission to cut grass and to graze cattle in the village waste on such terms as they may think proper. Grass reserves are not included in the village waste, provided that no land now open to *nistar* can be withdrawn for the establishment of a grass or timber reserve without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, though such land can be withdrawn for *bonâ fide* cultivation. [Any rights which tenants may possess over mahua and achar trees grown on the village waste will also be entered here; and if the village adjoins Government forest, a clause will be added under which proprietors willl engage to do their share in maintaining the forest boundary by annually clearing a line to the width of 20 feet on their side of the boundary line.]
XI.—The village site.	The proprietors may, at their pleasure, allow strangers to build or to occupy any unoccupied house on the village site. No ground rent will be leviable from agriculturists now residing or who may hereafter reside in their village, but non-agriculturists will be liable to pay rent on cultivated land on which they may be allowed to build. The proprietors will grant permission to residents to enlarge their houses or cattle-sheds or to build new houses or cow-sheds on unoccupied lands near their houses. Permission to make or retain a garden or cultivate vegetables behind a house on the village site will be granted; but reasonable conditions as to rent may be imposed by the proprietors if revenue is levied in regard to such land. No one shall build on land other than the village site without their permission. The sites of houses which are built on agricultural holdings appertain to such holdings and follow them on transfer. The sites of houses forming part of the village *abadi* devolve according to custom. Every person is at liberty to sell or mortgage the materials of his own house on leaving the village or on any other occasion, but he cannot so dispose of his house-site, which belongs to the proprietors.

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
XII.—Village roads, paths and rights-of-way.	The existing roads and paths shall remain open, and the proprietors and ryots will repair them annually. The proprietors will allow no one to encroach upon them by building, enclosing or cultivation, and will keep them broad enough for the passage of carts. Should any one of the ryots pay no attention to the proprietor's warnings, the proprietor will report the case to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.
XIII —Rights of tenants and other persons over trees	It is the usual custom that no one shall cut any trees within the village boundaries except with the permission of the proprietors and in accordance with the provisions of clause X above, but all cultivators will be allowed to cut babul trees on their holdings free of charge. Persons who have previously planted fruit trees and are now in enjoyment of their produce, shall continue in the enjoyment of the same whether they be on another person's land or not, but where the presence of such trees on such other persons's land causes damage to the crops grown on such land, the owners of the trees shall be liable to distribute one-fourth of the produce of such trees among the persons whose crops are damaged, unless a money compensation has been agreed to by those concerned and recorded at the time of Settlement by the Settlement Officer as payable in satifaction of the damage. Absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants may plant trees in their holdings, provided that the charactor of the holding as an agricultural holding is not thereby altered, and the trees so planted may be disposed of by the tenant. Ordinary tenants may not plant trees in their holdings without the consent of the proprietor. But, if any tenant of whatever right leave the village, the trees which he has planted shall belong to the malguzar and the man who planted them shall have no claim. No one may sell trees apart from his holding. Trees within the village site are the property of the person within whose boundary they are situated, and a householder who plants trees shall have the same right over them that he would have if they were planted on his agricultural holding, if he possessed one. He shall have a right to them as long as he lives in the village; should, however, he leave the village, they shall be the property of him who owns the house. If any man plants trees on the side of a road or on waste land with the consent of the proprietors, he shall be entitled to enjoy their produce, even though he leave the village, or be not a resident of it.
XIV.—Manure.	Cattle-dung found on any road passing through the village or on waste land may be appropriated by any resident of the village, but if found on regular halting places it belongs to the proprietors, who will make respecting it such arrangements as they please. Cattle dung found in compounds or precincts belongs to the owners of such compounds or precincts.

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
XV.—Disposal of hides and carcasses of dead cattle.	The hides of dead cattle dying within the village boundaries belong to the kotwars of the village named in clause IV and to their successors in office lawfully appointed. The carcasses of cattle which have died within the village boundaries belong to the Mahars and kotwars of the village, provided that the owner of a dead animal may take hide or carcass, or both, if he suspects the animal has died from unnatural causes, and communicates his suspicion to the mukaddam. The mukaddam shall enter such communication in the village Note-book.
XVI.—Wells.	The provisions relating to agricultural improvements in holdings among which is the construction of wells, are contained in the Tenancy Act, but subject to existing rights no cultivator shall transfer a well in his holding apart from the holding, and should he leave the holding he has no claim to the well. Wells and their materials in abandoned holdings belong to the propietors. Whoever takes a holding in which there is an existing well shall be entitled to use the well free of charge, unless the well under a long-established title belongs to some person other than the malguzar, in which case he can use the well only upon terms agreed on by the owner of the well, whatever may be customary.
XVII.—Cattle standing ground (Akhar.)	Plot No.——is the standing ground for the village cattle, The proprietors will not cultivate it, nor let it out to a tenant' nor allow it to be encroached upon. It will always remain open for the free use of the community. But the proprietor may, with the consent of the village, change the standing ground for an equally large and suitable piece of ground. The fact of such consent and change will be reported to the Tahsildar through the patwari.
XVIII.—Burning ghât. (Marghat.)	Plot No.——is the burning ghât in this village, which the proprietors will not cultivate, nor let out to a tenant, nor permit any one to encroach upon. It will always remain open for free use by the community as a burning ghât, unless with the consent of the proprietor and the village it is changed for another suitable site. Such change shall be reported through the patwari to the Tahsildar.
XIX —Village boundaries.	Save where cultivation now runs up to the boundary line, the proprietors will keep the village boundary on their side of the boundary stones uncultivated for a distance of 5 feet, so as to prevent boundary disputes and allow of the passage of cattle. The boundary stones, which the proprietors of this village repair, are those situated on the boundary of— The proprietors of_____keep the boundary stone on the_____boundary in repair
XX.—Dues from bazars and sarais.	Proprietors are not entitled to levy any dues (*ughai*) on bazars held in their villages or to realise any commissions on sales effected.

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
	Specimen entries.
XXI.—Rights of the village over land belonging to other villages.	[The cultivators of this village are entitled to the free use of the waste land, or other *nistar* in village, Amgaon, which is attached to it. The cultivators of fields Nos. 68 and 69 are entitled to irrigate their lands from tank No. 41, situated in the adjoining village of Nawegaon. [The cultivators of this village or entitled to water their cattle in tank No. 50 of the village of Sonegaon.] [If there be any dispute, the existence of such dispute shall be recorded, and the decision of the Settlement Officer thereon.]
	Specimen entries.
XXII.—Rights of other villages over land situated in the village.	(The converse of the enteries in the preceding clause.) [If there be any dispute, the existence of such dispute shall be recorded, and the decision of the Settlement Officer thereon.]
	Specimen entries.
XXIII.—Special clauses pertaining to the village.	Irrigation— The cultivators of fields Nos. 80, 81, 100 and 102 are entitled to irrigate their fields free of charge from tank No. 105. It is the custom that the cultivators of fields Nos. 66, 68, 90, &c., &c., subscribe, for the repair of the tank, Rs. 100, in proportion to the extent of land which they irrigate from that tank. The pucca well situated to the north of the *abadi* was built by public subscription for drinking purpose; as the supply is only sufficient for drinking water, it shall not be used for irrigation by any person. Grove No. 100 has not been assessed to revenue, as it is open to the public. The village waste has been divided in this village between the proprietors and the cultivators; plot Nos._____are assigned to the tenants and plot No. _____ to the proprietors. The plots assigned to the tenants shall not be cultivated by any person.
XXIV.—Protected thekedars.	[To be inserted in villages where there is a thekedar who has been given the protected status under Section 65-A.] The incidents of the protected status will be as follows :— (*a*) tenure shall be heritable but not transferable by sale, gift, mortgage or dowry. Saving any arrangements to the contrary now actually in force in any particular case or cases, it cannot be partitioned; it devolves on one member only of the thekedar's family :

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
	(*b*) a protected thekedar, whether holding under a written lease or by parole agreement, shall be entitled to a renewal of his lease on its expiry on his agreeing to farm his village at a fair and equitable rent: (*c*) in the event of a dispute arising between the proprietor and the protected thekedar, the matter shall be referred to the Deputy Commissioner for decision, and his decision shall, subject to revision by the Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner, be final: (*d*) not more than one enhancement, or (where so specially provided in the case of the particular thekedar) no enhancement shall be made during the currency of Settlement: (*e*) all miscellaneous dues and cesses, save any specially authorized by the Chief Commissioner, are to be included in the rent payable under the lease: (*f*) the rent at present paid is Rs. 100 (or whatever the figure may be).